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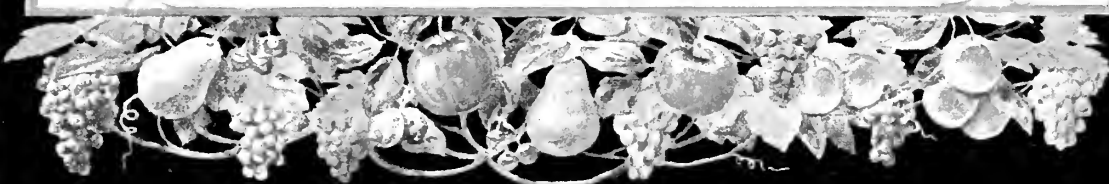
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AMERICA MORE FRUITFUL

JAN. 19 1922
U. S. Department of Agriculture



GREENING'S BIG NURSERIES
1500 ACRES
MONROE • MICHIGAN
ESTABLISHED 1850





EDWARD G. GREENING
Vice President and Treasurer

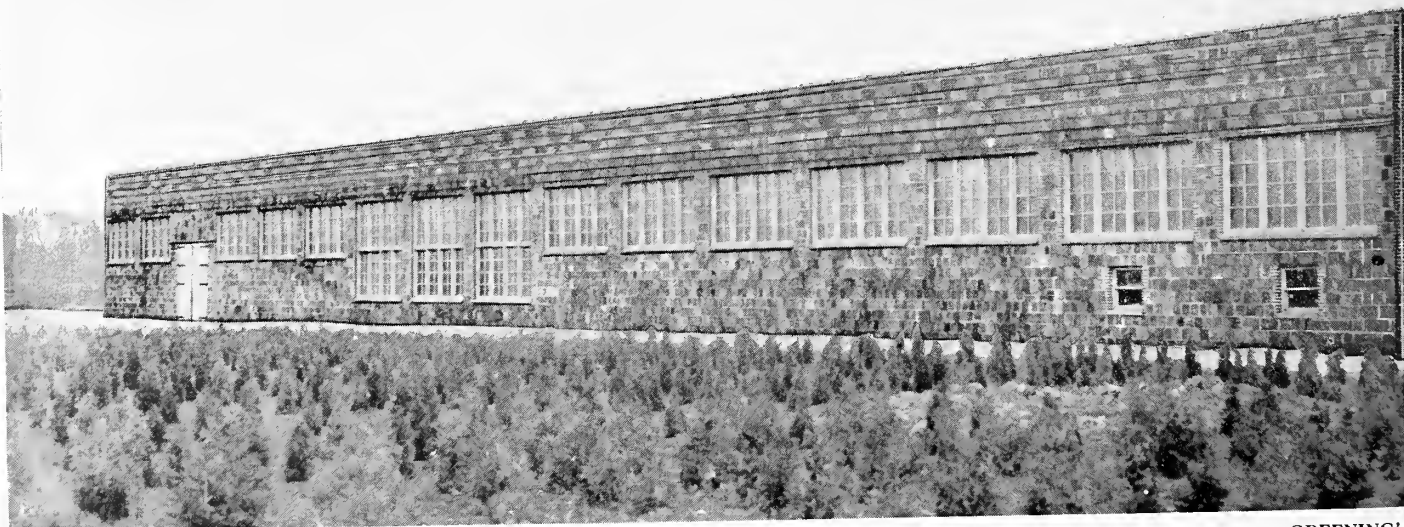
Officers of The Greening Nurseries



BENJAMIN J. GREENING
President



HOWARD D. FASHBAUGH
Secretary





EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE GREENING COMPANY

*By Way
of
Greeting
and
Invitation*

SOMETIME, in the not too distant future, we hope you will take the highroad that leads to Greenings.

As we traverse together the vast areas of scientific planting; through the mammoth storage cellars, built after the modern manner, of hollow tile and steel, your eyes will tell you, as printed words can never do, the important advances that we are making in our great industry.

This invitation comes from the third generation of Greenings. It marks the 80th year of continuous expansion and personalized service; years that have made possible the marvelous developments in fruit and flowers illustrated and described in this catalog.

Only the finest and most dependable varieties are catalogued. Our Research Department is constantly busy making tests that result in the discarding of hundreds of varieties that we do not feel are quite up to the Greening standard. It is with considerable pride that we present to you these complete but highly selective contributions to the Greening tradition of progress.



MAMMOTH CELLARS

At Last!

A Jonathan of Exceptional Size



JONATHAN



WEAKNESS OF NORTHERN SPY ELIMINATED

Mr. Cook and the parent Northern Spy tree are shown below. This is the tree that started to bear so early, and so heavily. Bud-Selection has enabled us to make this highly profitable change for the fruit grower.



Every fruit grower knows that the small size of the average Jonathan apple has curtailed the profits on this variety.

In this new Jonathan, developed through Bud Selection, we offer you an apple of exceptional size, combined with all of the sterling qualities of color, flavor and prolific bearing that have popularized this variety.

The record of the parent tree, from which this stock was propagated, is truly remarkable. Over a period of eleven years it has averaged $38\frac{1}{4}$ bushels annually; the average weight per apple being $6\frac{5}{8}$ ounces. A check tree produced $14\frac{1}{5}$ bushels, with 4.72 ounces as the average weight. This tree is in the orchard of Robert Anderson, Covert, Michigan.

By planting this new Jonathan you will rob the cider press of its usual quantities of small fruit.

Northern Spy

King of the Apples

The Only Early Bearing Strain
Developed by Bud Selection

This wonderful apple, that has retained its place as favorite against all comers, is offered to you, with its only fault corrected, in this early bearing strain.

As no apple is quoted higher in the market, the returns from this new Bud Selected Northern Spy are bound to be exceptional. Not only has the parent tree an extraordinary record for early and continuous production, but the second generation, planted in some of the finest orchards in the country, is running absolutely true to form. (Read the letter of Farley Brothers on the opposite page.) Fifteen years records have been kept on this variety.

NORTHERN
SPY



The Greening Nursery Company,
Monroe, Mich.

Gentlemen:

Personally, we have been sold on the "Bud Selection" principle since we began to grow fruit in the early nineties. Dr. L. H. Bailey presented the idea in strong terms to his classes at Michigan State College and since leaving College we have been on the look out for desirable sports.

Personally, I have been much interested in Roy Gibson's work in this line and have been watching it, confident that progressive fruit men must utilize the principle if they would successfully compete with the best fruit growers.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES B. COOK
Route 1, Owosso, Mich.

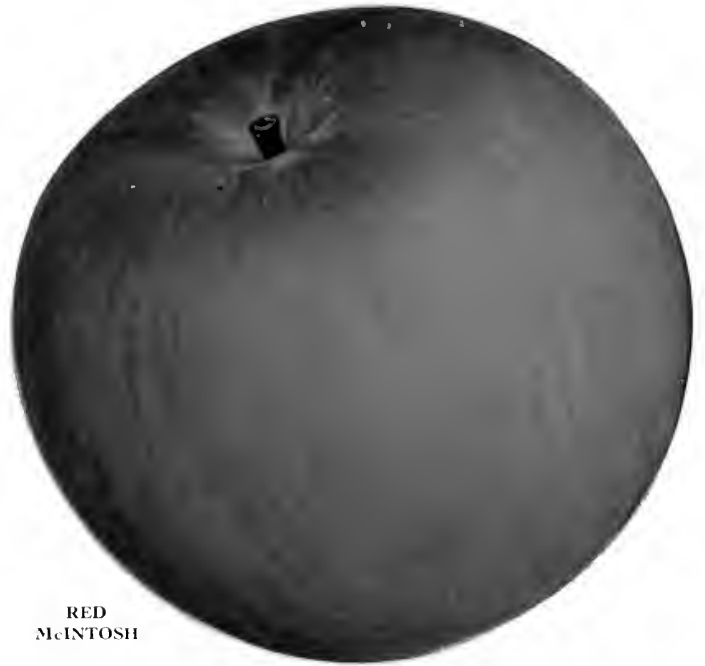
A Solid, Ruby-Red McIntosh

Here is an improved variety that, because of its gorgeous color, will command the market, and at a maximum price. No stripes or other color flaws mar its glowing red surface. We are proud to present such a sensational improvement to growers of this popular apple.

A New Baldwin Early and Annual Bearing

The second generation of this new strain of Baldwins is already proving how completely faults can be corrected by Bud Selection. The old tendencies toward late bearing and irregular crops have been completely overcome. We offer you this early, annual bearing Baldwin as one of the outstanding achievements of Bud Selection.

The parent tree, planted in the orchards of A. G. Spencer at Kibbie, Michigan began to bear exceptionally young, and has since produced a fine annual crop. The second generation in the orchard of Farley Brothers began bearing at five years of age. (See Farley Brothers' letter above, which comments upon the second generation of this remarkable strain.)



RED
MCINTOSH

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Michigan
Gentlemen:

We have used over two thousand of your apple trees in the last twenty years and have been more than pleased with their performance. Since your super-selected stock has been for sale we have been setting some every year and they promise to be far ahead of ordinary trees.

Five years ago last Spring we planted 50 of your super-selected Baldwin-Spencer strain. We knew what you were doing along this line and expected a lot from them, but were agreeably surprised when a large percent of them blossomed this year and set a nice lot of apples.

These trees made a remarkable growth so even and thrifty with fine shaped heads and the fruit on them now is of such uniform size and shape and such high color that we want to pass the word along to everyone that plans to set a Baldwin orchard.

We also planted one hundred super-selected Northern Spy trees, six years ago last Spring that now show a nice scattering of fruits, some six to eight highly colored fine shaped specimens to the tree. We feel confident that at nine to ten years of age they will be bearing profitable crops.

Signed Very sincerely yours,
FARLEY BROTHERS, Albion, Michigan



FARLEY BROS.
AND BALDWIN
TREE WHICH
BORE AT
FIVE YEARS



EARLY BEARING DEMONSTRATED

Bearing fruit 5 years after planting this Greening Bud-Selected Baldwin, scion of early bearing parent, shows that Bud-Selected trees do inherit the desirable characteristics of their parent. This is tree No. 5 in Farley Bros. orchards.



BALDWIN APPLE

What is Bud Selection?

Go with us for example, through our immense orchards, or accompany our research men as they travel about the country in their ceaseless search for extraordinary specimens of a given species.

At last we come upon what appears to be a perfect tree, vigorous of growth, free from disease, possessing all of the potentials that should combine to produce a super crop of its variety. This tree may be one in ten thousand; in all probability its equal is not to be found elsewhere.

We place it under observation; all of its characteristics are studied and recorded, in the hope that it will prove to be the ideal parent tree for our Bud Selected stock.

After a period of years, if our records prove beyond doubt or conjecture that this tree possesses remarkable

characteristics in comparison with thousands of others under observation, and that its descendants will prove to be outstanding money makers in the orchards of our patrons, we accept it.

Sometimes these trees are merely a remarkable phenomena of nature, in which scientific hybridizing has played no part. More often, they are the results of our deliberate experiments in the development of a superior species with a clearly defined ideal of the perfect product always in mind.

How well we have succeeded is told by the accumulated evidence of many of our growers, who are harvesting bigger crops of premium sized fruit, with color, and other salable qualities, accentuated to a high degree.

Greening Nurseries Pioneers in Bud Selection of Deciduous Fruits

Extraordinary Developments in Color, Size and Prolific Bearing

The laws of heredity are as fully operative in plant life as in the animal kingdom.

Upon this hypothesis we based our process of Bud Selection, that has revolutionized the entire industry.

The theory is so simple; its workability so obvious, that we marvel it was not discovered years before.

The four apples, illustrated on the preceding pages, are striking examples of the rapid developments made possible by Bud Selection; in brilliant, flawless color and steady, prolific yield.

Only trees of remarkable stamina can measure up to such standards; trees of known parentage, blending and accentuating the best strains of worthy ancestors.

Bud Selection Gives Wings to the Slow Processes of Evolution and thereby Increases Profits



"Give us something unusual—something new," clamors the public, and the wise seller heeds the demand, whether his product be apples or automobiles. For only through a constantly improved type of merchandise, can he hope to succeed in the modern competitive market.

That is why we are offering you Bud Selected trees, the

products of which combine all of the new marketable qualities that make for increased profits.

Within a comparatively few years, we have been able to accomplish more in the development of new and better fruit types than were produced through previous centuries of older experiments.

Bud Selection gives wings to the slow processes of evolution, and we are proud to have been the pioneers in this great discovery that literally speeds up nature, and removes the element of uncertainty regarding fixed types.

Mr. Edward G. Greening,
Greening Nursery Company,
Monroe, Michigan

Dear Sir:

The matter of bud selection is receiving a great deal of attention in California with the more progressive, intelligent and honest Nurserymen. It is only a matter of education when all fruit growers will select their trees from a nursery which selects their buds with care and discretion.

Signed,
LUTHER BURBANK

Better fruits can come only from better trees, correctly fertilized, pruned and cultivated. Back of these trees must be parent trees of proved character and performance.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Endorses Bud Selection



ROY E. GIBSON

In Charge of Greening Research

From our pioneer experiments in Bud Selection to the endorsement of the United States Department of Agriculture, which we quote below, is indeed a far-cry; yet it has all been accomplished within the relatively short period of 15 years.

Bud Selection has not only developed new and better fruits, but it has prevented the propagation of degenerate types. It is the only means known that will completely eliminate all danger of degeneration.

Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Michigan
Gentlemen:

Our experience is directly confirmatory of yours and we have much additional evidence, both scientific and commercial as to the fundamental importance of bud selection.

Signed,

A. D. SHAMEL

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry

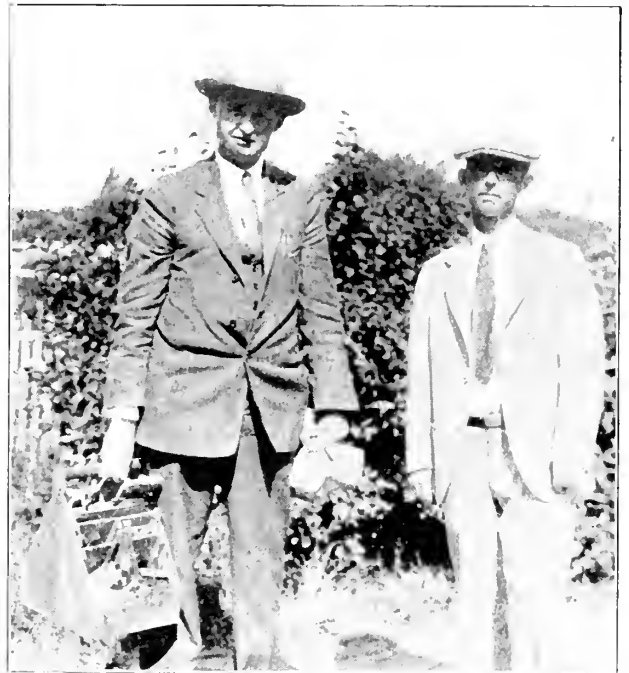
"In the orchard, I believe he is the keenest observer I have ever met," said Stanley Johnson, Superintendent of the South Haven Experiment Station, Michigan State Agriculture College, in speaking of Mr. Gibson, who is in charge of the Greening Bud Selection work.



Every Tree a Money Maker

The history of the development of our commercial fruit industry may be written in terms of the passing of old and the introduction of new varieties. The appearance of a superior new variety may remake the horticultural map of the country, and, at the same time, "make" or "break" the individual fruit grower. The man who raises Rambos or Yellow Bellflowers in the age of the McIntosh and Northern Spy is doomed to failure. Similarly, he who grows a strain of a standard sort superior to the average or general run of that variety possesses a distinct advantage over his competitor.

Variations within the variety are of common, even universal occurrence. Some of these are plainly due to environment and cannot be perpetuated; others are in the nature of true bud mutations and can be propagated. We have been searching for variations of this latter type for years and have located a number that we are convinced are distinctly superior. These we have propagated and the trees are now offered for sale. In some cases these strains represent a distinct improvement over the variety as originally introduced and commonly propagated—an improvement that might, with propriety, be given a new variety name, though we have not chosen to designate our improved strains in that way. In other cases these strains simply represent what we consider the



The above photograph shows Roy Gibson, head of Greening research, and Mr. Brooks D. Drain, employed by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, and who has spent two seasons checking our research work, in developing Bud-Selected stock at The Greening Nursery.

best or ideal type of the variety, superior to the general run in the fact that the "general run" often constitutes a mixture of more or less inferior strains that inadvertently have been propagated along with the standard or ideal type. In any case the field observations that we have made and the performance records that we have obtained lead us to believe that we are offering to the trade stock that is the very best obtainable.

Three More Improved Varieties

Whose Profit Producing Traits Were Developed by Bud Selection

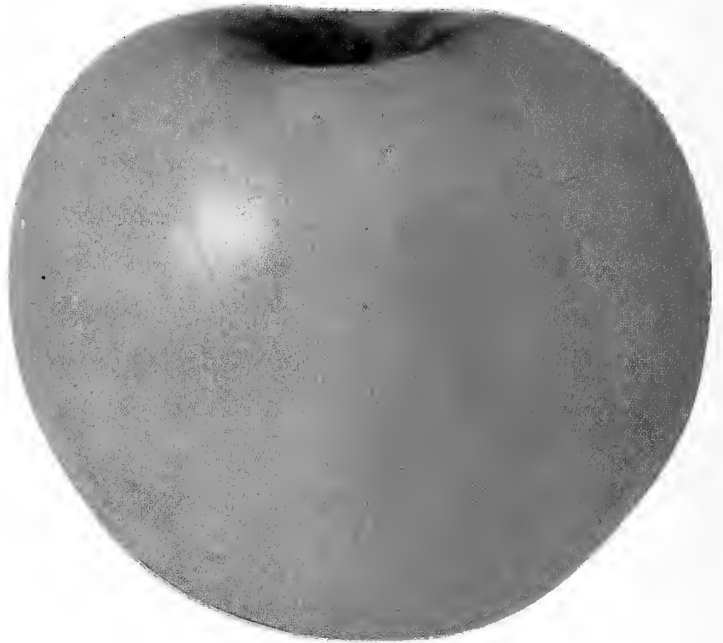
The Fameuse

A Solid Red Snow—No Stripes

A brilliant, red apple is what the consumer wants, and for which he will pay a fancy price. In the Fameuse we have a solid red snow, with no trace of striping. Originally a limb variation, noticed by Mr. Garfield Farley, he top-worked a portion upon a younger tree, which is today the parent tree of our new solid-red Fameuse strain of snow apples.



THE FAMEUSE (SNOW)



THE N. W. GREENING

N. W. Greening

You May Expect A Tremendous Yield

Bud Selection has made possible this remarkable improvement in the volume of crops. The parent tree of our super selected N. W. Greening is the highest producing tree of any to come under our observation. Production records for seven years, from 1919 to 1925, totaled 130½ bushels, with the average size specimen fruit weighing 10½ ounces.

Gallia Beauty

A Very Brilliant Red

In this apple we have another outstanding improvement in coloring, combined with all of the fine characteristics of the Rome Beauty. This apple is really an improved Rome Beauty, being a sport from that variety. It is far more colorful; therefore, more salable, and should supersede the Rome Beauty in new plantings.



GALLIA BEAUTY

The Greening Nursery Co.,
Monroe, Michigan
Gentlemen:

I have been here on the Fennville Farm of T. S. Smith of Chicago since 1913. For 10 years Roy Gibson of your Research and Bud-Selection Department has been coming each season in connection with this work. He has made two parent tree selections, Hyslop Crab Apple Tree No. 1, and Northwestern Greening Tree No. 3.

Since 1924 he has made color observations and records in our McIntosh block of one hundred eight trees. Over one-half have produced only striped apples each year. About forty produce the more desirable solid red McIntosh apples, with an occasional striped one or a limb of striped fruit. Propagation buds were only cut from the solid red sections of these trees.

If I were to plant an orchard of my own, I would plant Greening's Super-Selected trees. I think the idea of cutting buds only from trees that are known to be desirable is right.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) HERMAN ONKEN
Fennville, Michigan



Bud Selected Stock

The Wise Orchardist Chooses His Varieties From Those Known to be Superior and Selects the Best Strain of Each Variety



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE

Yellow Transparent Apple

You Can Depend Upon An Annual Crop

A sure crop every year means increased profits. This Yellow Transparent Apple ripens very early; in fact it is one of the first on the market and, therefore, a most desirable commercial variety. By Bud Selection, we have corrected its only fault; we have changed it from a biennial to a dependable annual bearing variety.



Bore One Year After Planting

The Greening Nursery Co.,
Monroe, Michigan

Gentlemen:
The work in Bud-Selection that you have been doing at my place has my hearty approval. I am sure it is a good thing for the fruit grower.

Your R. I. Greening parent tree No. 1, which is located in my orchard, was planted in 1920, and bore two apples the following year (1921), when your records were started. Even though the tree has grown very rapidly it has continued to produce fine, large R. I. Greenings of the finest type.

Yours very truly,
E. E. BUSHÉE
South Haven, Mich.

Hyslop Crab Apple

Through Bud Selection we have developed this Crab Apple to unusual size and a prolific crop. Nine years' records of the parent tree total 59¾ bushels; the fruit averaging 17½ ounces. These figures certainly speak for themselves.

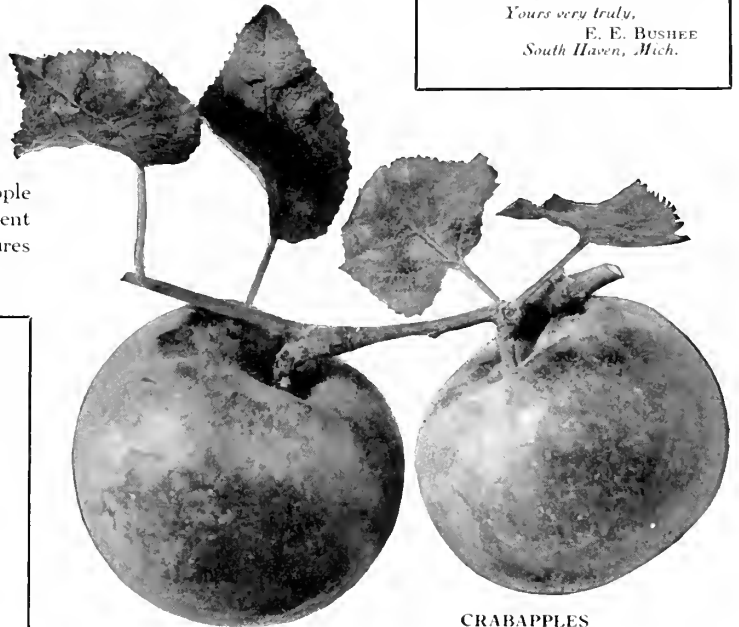
ADVICE REGARDING PLANTING

Most of the old orchards were planted too closely. There was insufficient space for root extension, spraying and cultivation. The following figures may be useful to you:

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE

APPLES

Distance						No. Per Acre
36 x 36	-	-	-	-	-	55
40 x 40	-	-	-	-	-	27
20 x 20	-	-	-	-	-	108



CRABAPPLES



R. I. GREENING APPLE

R. I. Greening Early Bearing

Every year that you wait for a crop costs money. That is why we focused our attention upon the development of early bearing characteristics in the R. I. Greening. The parent tree of this new strain bore fruit one year after planting, and our records show that it has borne annually since that time. Regardless of this annual bearing, the tree has continued to grow vigorously; which insures a marvelous heritage of vitality to our Bud Selected stock.

(Illustration shows Apples ½ size)

New Perfections in Peaches Through Scientific Bud Selection

"Sun-Glo" Peach

This peach is truly superlative. It is one of the outstanding achievements of Bud Selection, uniting in a single strain the most desirable features of several varieties. It is really an improved South Haven, with the prolific bearing of the Elberta and a glorious color and formation all its own. We are happy to present it as one of the most important developments of recent years.



SUN-GLO PEACH

Elberta

Exceptionally High Color

This time-honored variety is so well and favorably known that its market is firmly established. The many thousands of people who prefer this excellent peach will welcome the improved color of our Bud Selected species. On page 13 you will find additional information regarding this beautiful new Elberta, which will prove an even greater money maker than its popular predecessor.



J. H. HALE PEACH

J. H. Hale

The record of the parent tree is significant. When three years old it bore three bushels of peaches, and a consistently increasing annual yield has been recorded since 1922. It is the most prolific tree of which we have record. The fruit of this variety is large, fine flavored and of excellent shape and color.



ELBERTA PEACH

Read the Story of the
"SUN-GLO"
on page 12 of this catalog.

A Peach Without a Rival.



CHERRY—Montmorency
Fernwood Strain
(See Page 17)



BARTLETT

The Bartlett—Shape is its Trade Mark

Whenever the formation of this fruit does not run true to type it loses much of its market value. In the average Bartlett orchard too many trees bear fruit of round or otherwise imperfect shapes, and this defect was our first concern when we set about improving the species through Bud Selection. Space in this catalog will not permit telling you the story of our search and experiments before the ideal parent tree was found. Suffice it to say that we accomplished what we set out to do, and we offer you

this new improved Bartlett stock with every assurance that the marketability of your crops will be substantially increased. The trees are vigorous, prolific producers of fine Bartlett pears that will run true to form in shape and color. Bartlett orchards should never be planted solid, since they are not self pollenizing, but should be mixed with another variety that will furnish pollen. We recommend the Bosc, Flemish Beauty, Conference and Howell.

Bud Selection Has Attracted Attention of Leaders

Go where you will among orchardists or among scientific men in the horticultural work and you will learn much concerning Greening's Bud-Selection work. We might present a great deal more evidence than is shown in this catalog. However, we feel that sufficient is said here to create an interest on your part at least. We want to, however, quote a letter from James Nicol, former president of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Mr. Nicol expresses clearly and in few words a sentiment that has been echoed by hundreds of fruit growers throughout the country. Mr. Nicol's letter is as follows:

Messrs. Greening Bros.,
Monroe, Michigan
Dear Sirs:

I have been very much interested in the work your Mr. Roy Gibson has been doing in selecting trees true to type, color and productiveness, and realize that the years spent and careful records that he has made to secure proper results on the breeding.

You are to be congratulated on having a man willing and competent to do such a long, tedious work.

As an orchardist I would consider your selected strains of nursery stock to be of greater value than can usually be obtained.

Very truly yours,
JAMES NICOL
South Haven



JAMES NICOL
Former President Michigan Farm Bureau

The Sun-Glo—Outstanding Among Peaches

Favorite Characteristics of The Sun-Glo

A Dependable Crop: This sturdy stock withstands cold and other adverse weather conditions in a remarkable manner. Following a strenuous season, Sun-Glo trees have produced when other varieties have failed.

They Ripen Early: The Sun-Glo ripens, on an average, two weeks earlier than the Elberta. This brings it into the market when the highest price can be obtained.

A Heavy Producer: Prolific bearing is one of the outstanding traits of the Sun-Glo peach.

Exquisitely Colored Fruit: There is no fruit that sells more readily on appearance than a peach. The Sun-Glo is a beauty, with a blend of high coloring that is irresistible.

Fruit of First Quality: Freedom from pit stains makes it a favorite with the canning trade. The flesh and skin are both firm, which is ideal for shipping, yet the texture of the peach is very fine.

If You Want to Get to Market Early With Peaches of Exceptional Beauty and Flavor, Plant Sun-Glo



In presenting the superlative merits of the Sun-Glo, we would like to briefly review the history of its remarkable parent, the South Haven, for the Sun-Glo is in reality the South Haven at its best.

The South Haven variety, developed by us, has been a wonderful money maker. We sold nearly a million trees of this variety. Like all new species, however, there appeared minor weaknesses, that we set about to correct through Bud Selection, and the Sun-Glo peach, the second generation of a super selected South Haven, is the result.

This parent tree has a magnificent production record, and the Sun-Glo Bud Selected stock we are offering you retains all of the money making characteristics of the South Haven, with certain undesirable variations eliminated. This stock is more hardy of bud than the Elberta, and like the Elberta is highly adaptable to various soils and conditions.

The Sun-Glo ripens early, with the St. John, but is much more desirable because it is a prolific producer. Records show the average yield equal to the Elberta, with an even finer quality of fruit, and, because of its early ripening, it reaches the market from 10 days to two weeks ahead of the Elberta.

The meat is firm and yellow, without pit stains. The skin is firm, which is an excellent shipping quality, and last, but not least, it has the glorious color that, in a peach especially, has an irresistible attraction for the consumer.

A Highly Colored Elberta

—The Result of Bud Selection

We call this new Elberta the Aristocrat strain, and you will agree that it is well named when you see the beauty and perfection of this peach. It is a true Elberta; prolific of yield and ideally suitable for shipping, but it has far better color than its predecessor and, through Bud Selection, we have reduced variation in the yield to a minimum.

The illustration below shows the parent tree of the new Elberta strain. It was set out in 1918, having been budded from the orchard of F. H. Luplow during the Summer of 1916. It continues the Greening strain of heavy producing Elbertas with its high color as an additional improvement, effected through Bud Selection. The parent tree, at ten years of age, measured 30 feet across; it bears from six to ten bushels of large size Elbertas each year and is free from disease. You may put complete dependence in this Bud Selected stock.

OWE A DEBT OF GRATITUDE

Floyd M. Barden, who is pictured below with his letter, uttered the keynote of hundreds of communications received by us from orchardists during the last few years, when he says, "I feel that all fruit growers owe the Greening Nursery Company a large debt of gratitude for conducting this valuable department for the benefit of all concerned."

Bud Selection is the Way of Rapid Improvement

To the experimenter who wishes to make rapid progress in the development of new and better types of fruit, as well as stabilizing superior qualities of established strains, Bud Selection offers the only practical working basis.

In referring to stock propagated by Bud Selection, *Luther Burbank says*, "They are not really descendants, but *offshoots* of the original, and carry the same traits, be-

cause rightly considered they are a part of the same individual organism." How essential is it then that parent trees be the most perfect specimens that can be found. In eliminating degeneration, Bud Selection has rewarded all of the research and effort that we have expended upon it during the past 13 years.

Greening Nursery Co.,
Monroe, Mich.
Gentlemen:

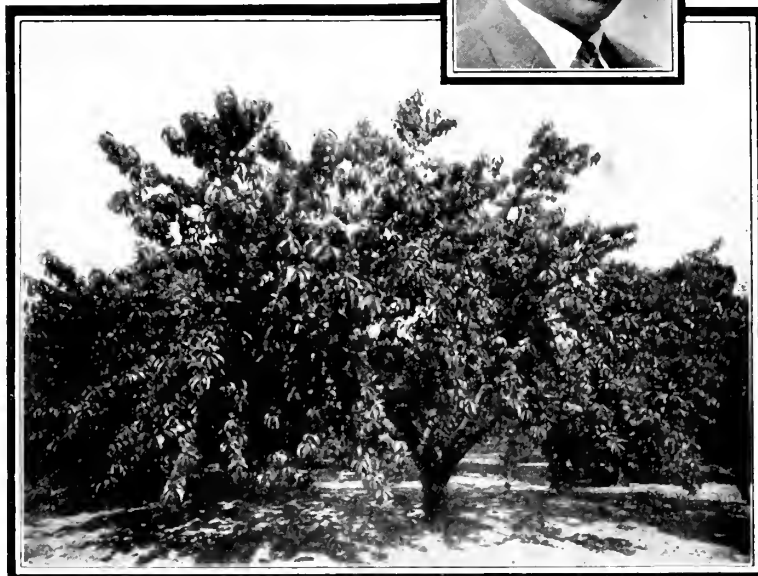
I am glad to take this opportunity of stating my appreciation of the work your Mr. Gibson is doing along the line of selecting the best trees of a variety from which to continue the variety. It has always been a very evident fact to an observing fruit grower that there is a wide variation in yield, quality and other characteristics among nearly every group of trees of a certain variety. Propagation from some of these trees is sure to cause a great disappointment to the individual who is unfortunate enough to purchase the resulting nursery stock. For example, Mr. Gibson has had under observation one South Haven tree on our farm, which ripens about one week late than the other trees of the same variety around it. Trees propagated from this individual would be very undesirable as the fruit would be ripening in the Elberta season. Upon the other hand, he has been keeping a record of a certain Elberta tree on the farm that is outstanding for large production of high quality fruit. I have every reason to believe that this latter tree is a very valuable individual from which to select buds to maintain the standards of the Elberta variety. I am more and more convinced that certain good varieties have "run out" because nurserymen have not been careful in selecting trees of the highest type for the variety from which to cut buds.

It is for this type of work that I desire to commend your representative, Mr. Gibson, and I feel that all fruit growers owe The Greening Nursery Company a large debt of gratitude for conducting such a valuable department for the benefit of all concerned. I wish you continued success and am glad to offer you every co-operation it is possible for us to give you.

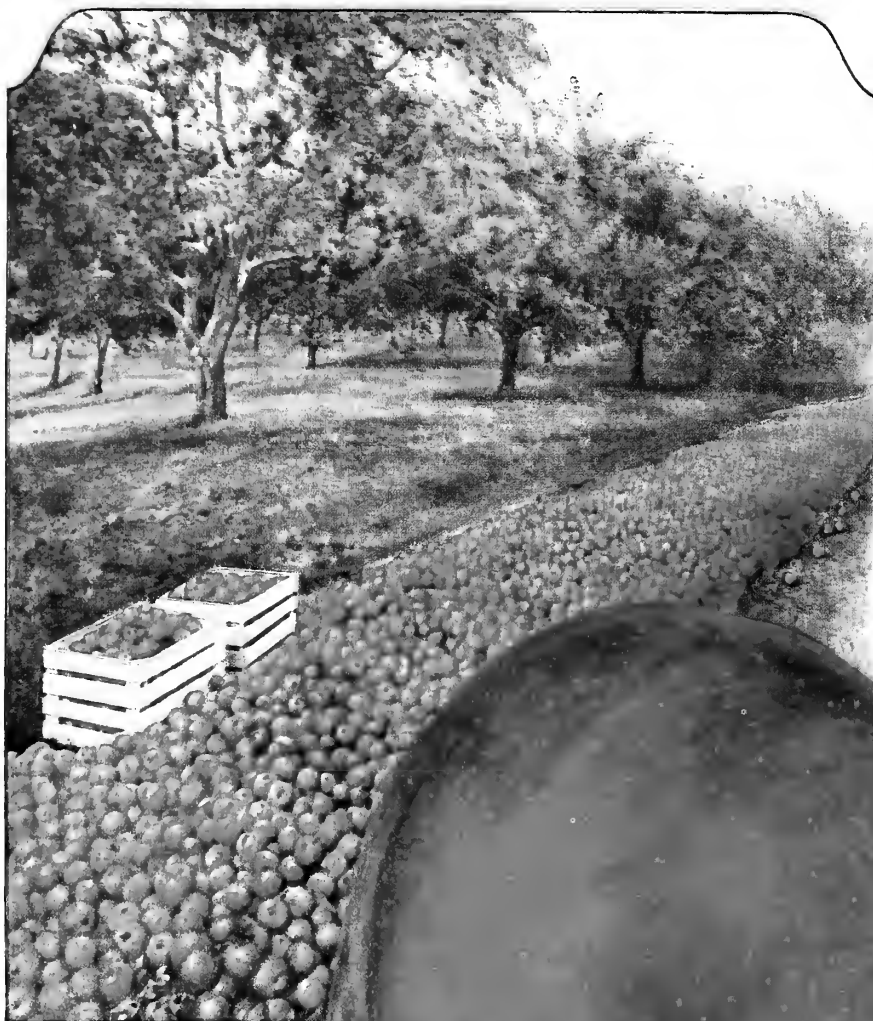
Very truly yours,

FLOYD M. BARDEN
South Haven, Mich.

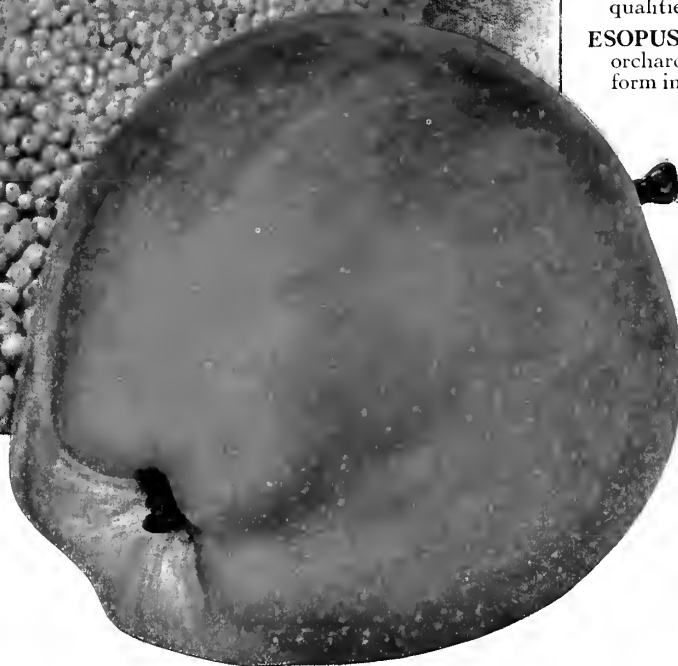
Highly Colored Fruit and Heavy Bearing Trees Make These Bud Selected Elbertas Outstanding



THE PARENT ELBERTA TREE



RED DELICIOUS



When Better Strains of These Varieties Can be Produced We Will Reclassify Them.

In our group of Bud Selected fruits we have only included those in which some really outstanding development has been made. Such as the increase in size of the Jonathan, and the development of an early bearing Northern Spy that is destined to be a wonderful profit producer for growers of this popular variety. When the time comes that we have a marked improvement to announce in any of these apples, we will include them in our super selected group.

RED DELICIOUS. This is a large apple with a surface almost covered with a brilliant dark red blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. The tree is hardy, healthy and vigorous and bears regular annual crops. The flesh is fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy, delightfully aromatic, moderately sub-acid to give a pleasing flavor. Quality very good to best. Keeping qualities good.

ESOPUS (Spitzenberg). An excellent home orchard variety of good color and flavor. Uniform in size and shape, medium to large. Skin is tough and waxy, slightly russet, prevailing color a bright colored red with stripes of darker red. The flesh is yellow, moderately fine, crisp, and quality very good to best. A good keeper. Season, November to February.

Some of our growers have asked us why we do not list the apples shown on this and the opposite page, among our Bud Selected varieties. Our reason is this: We have been watching these varieties very closely; have conducted numerous experiments, but up to date we have been unable to effect any outstanding improvements in these strains. They are all propagated by Bud Selection, and we know them to be the finest and most perfect varieties obtainable, but until we are able to announce a marked improvement, we will not reclassify them.



WEALTHY APPLE



WAGENER APPLE

When Better Strains of These Varieties Can be Produced We Will Reclassify Them

WAGENER. Comes into bearing earlier than any other variety listed herein. Tree is dwarf to medium size in growth. A valuable variety as a filler in commercial orchards. Fruit medium to rather large, pinkish red in color, striped with carmine over a pale yellow background. Prevailing color light red, white flesh, fine grained, tender and very juicy, sub-acid. Quality very good to best. Season, October to February.

WEALTHY. Fruit large size, roundish. Skin smooth, marked with dark red. Flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. This is one of the finest varieties of its season and is especially good for commercial purposes as it comes to bearing early. Very profitable as a market Apple on account of its handsome appearance and good flavor. Season, November to January.

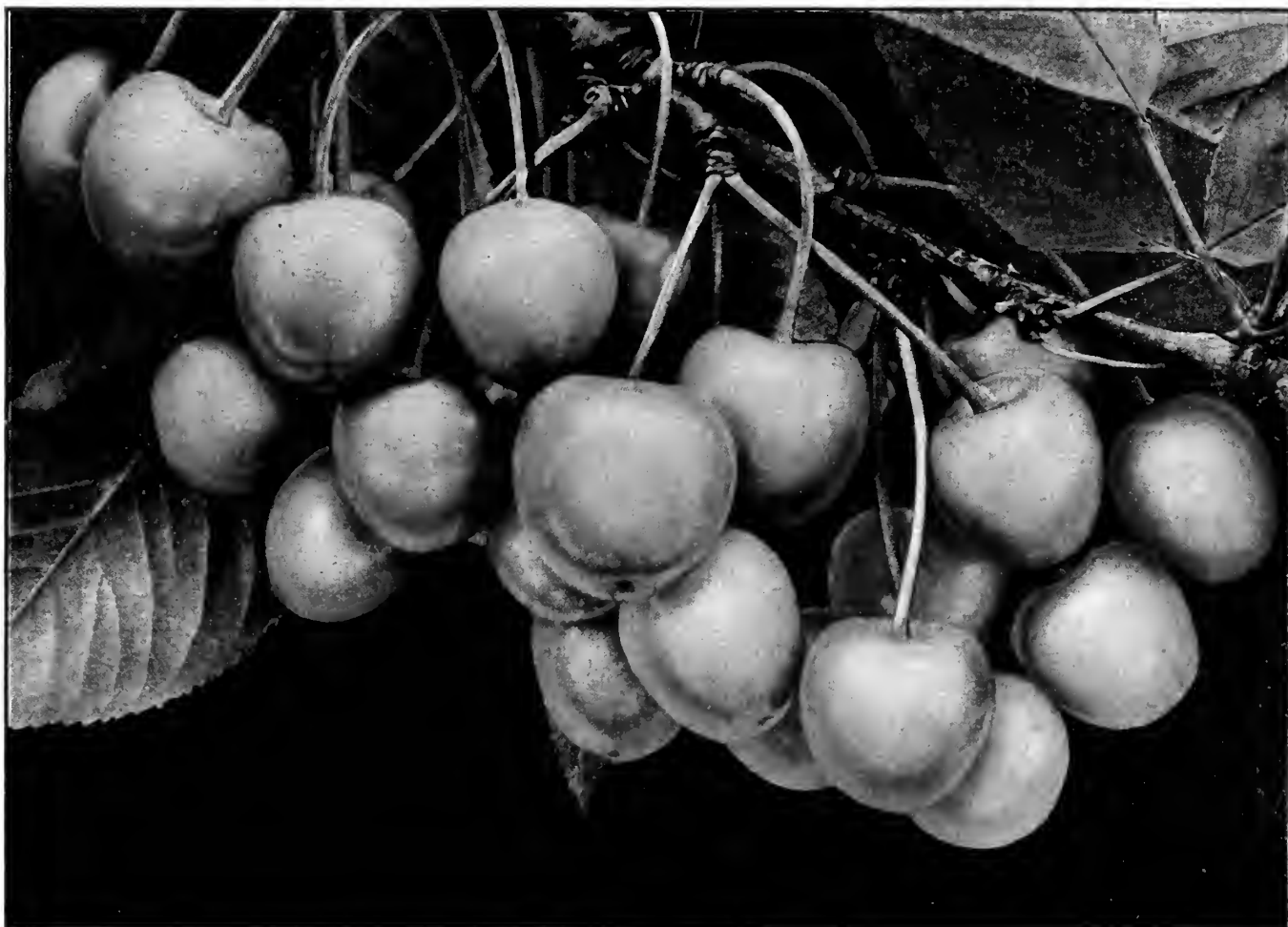


WINTER BANANA

SCIENTIFIC MEN RECOGNIZE OUR RESEARCH WORK

We quote from a letter from the head of the Horticultural Department of one of the leading State Agricultural Colleges. He writes as follows:

"The more I have thought about the many things that you brought to our attention last week-end, the more I am convinced of the value of the work which you are doing. You are doing a constructive piece of work of far-reaching significance. It may take a little time to convince some of the skeptical that this is the case but the way the evidence is accumulating and taking shape, I believe that sooner or later the most skeptical will have to admit that fundamentally you are correct."



NAPOLEON CHERRY—See description page 30



Bud Selection Makes the Difference

Bud Selection is the only known method of assuring trees a sturdy ancestry, merging in their propagation the finest strains of superior parent trees. It has made the greatest contribution toward directing and fixing the characteristics of the yield; of perfecting color, increasing the size of the fruit and the volume and regularity of the crop.

SO RED DIDN'T THINK IT WAS A DUCHESS

Gentlemen:

It was some six or seven years ago that I noticed this Red Duchess tree in our Duchess orchard. And in particular, five years ago this tree was loaded as well as the rest of our orchard and we had our pickers at work and as the writer was not present when they got to this tree they left it unpicked, thinking that it was some other variety.

The apples on this tree always color a perfect red while all the rest of our Duchess are striped.

H. A. KEISTER
Bangor, Michigan

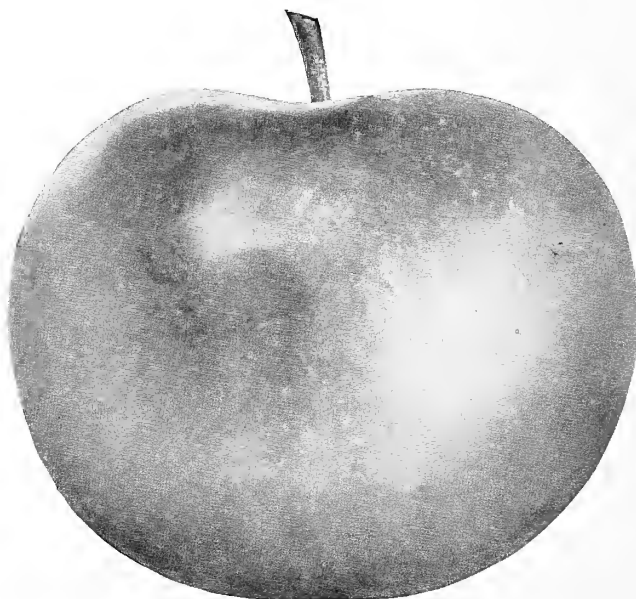
Bud Selected Grimes Golden Much Larger Fruit

The parent tree is located in the orchard of C. W. Johrendt of Paoli, Indiana.

The following comparative weights and measures are significant. The average Grimes Golden weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and measures $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The parent tree of our improved strain produces apples which average $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It also bears much larger annual crops than the average, and it is by far the finest Grimes Golden we have ever seen.



Shown above is picture of a South Haven Peach tree at South Haven Experimental Station which literally failed as a producer. This was true in spite of the fact that it is a standard variety. Such failures are eliminated by Bud-Selection work and we know of no other method by which they can be kept out of the orchard.



GOLDEN GRIMES APPLE

Red Duchess Apple Brilliant Red, Without A Stripe

A fine apple, made more salable, because of its perfect color and finer texture of flesh. The desirable size and bearing qualities of the original Duchess have been retained.

Read the letter above relating the amusing incident that occurred when the parent tree was left unpicked, because of the unusual color of the apples.



RED
DUCHESS

GREENING'S Bud Selected Montmorency Cherries

FERNWOOD STRAIN

As a profitable market fruit, Greenings Bud Selected Montmorency Cherries, Fernwood Strain, is undoubtedly the best of the sour cherries. Many fruit growers are limiting their production to this one standard variety.

Our research work on cherries took us into a very large Montmorency orchard, in which we found trees of many types of growth. We noticed, however, that in one part of the orchard, all of the trees were of one type and greatly superior to the rest. We traced the history of these trees and found the parent tree in the W. W. Farnsworth orchard at Waterville, Ohio. Our complete records on Montmorency cherries demonstrated that this type produced an exceptionally fine grade of fruit.

The Fernwood Strain A Superior Cherry

Carrying our scientific work forward, upon the basis of these discoveries, we developed the Fernwood Strain, which fruit growers are welcoming as outstanding in quality and producing ability.

In size, the Fernwood averages at least 10% larger than the ordinary Montmorency both in good and "off" years. The trees are hardy and little affected by adverse conditions.

Read what Mr. Carne Tucker has to say regarding the vigorous, heavy production quality of these trees.

Both Late and Early Strains

What we have to say regarding the development of both late and early strains of Montmorency cherries, by Bud Selection, is more in the nature of a forecast than a presentation of the stock at this time, owing to the fact that we have no more for planting in the Spring of 1930 and only a limited amount for 1931, so great has been the demand.

These new Montmorencies, recognized as the best cherries that come on the market at any season, are destined to revolutionize the established market schedule.

The early Montmorency ripens at early Richmond time; the late Montmorency ripens with the Morello. This extends the canning period, and brings the cherries into the market both early and late; when maximum prices are to be obtained.

It will be several years before much of this stock will be ready. A number of our growers waited several years for the Fernwood strain, but found their waiting well worthwhile.

Greening Nursery Company,
Monroe, Michigan

Gentlemen:

I have been greatly interested in bud selection since Mr. Roy Gibson of your nursery company, started observations in our Montmorency Cherry orchards in 1917. We have had a large acreage of cherry orchards and the actual limb sports and individual tree variations that he has located on our farms proves to me the need of careful selection of propagating buds.

Outstanding examples of these variations are an unproductive limb sport, a late ripening limb sport and a number of trees that have growth characteristics like sweet cherry trees and produce Montmorencies of small size.

Your Fernwood Selection was made after five years of careful observations by Mr. Gibson from a block of 150 trees grown from an original selection made by Hon. W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, Ohio. This block is remarkably uniform in tree growth and the size of the fruit averages large for the variety. The characteristics of this strain are strong, vigorous trees, heavy production and comparatively large sized fruit.

Your effort in behalf of the fruit grower is appreciated and we consider that we are working for our own interests when we co-operate with your Bud-Selection Department.

Sincerely yours,

CARNE TUCKER

Bravo, Michigan



Bud Selection Prevents Degeneration

On the opposite page is illustrated a South Haven peach tree that failed to produce, because of degeneration. Every extensive grower of cherry trees has had a similar experience. Bud Selection completely eliminates all danger of degeneration, which in the past has been the source of much trouble and expense to growers.

BUD SELECTION

The Key to Greater Profits

The potato, with which everyone is familiar, is an excellent example of Bud Selection.

The method of dividing the parent potato (or seed potato, as it is known) into pieces, carrying a sufficient number of buds, or eyes, for planting is comparable to the process of budding and grafting trees.

The potato will not come true to type from seeds; neither will fruit trees. This is because of the mixing factors of wind and insect at the time the tree is in flower; also because of the fact that there is at times a "throw back" to remote ancestors. Potatoes propagated from seeds tend to revert toward the original wild tuber. Fruit trees also will often show many of the inferior characteristics of ancestry to the elimination of the good ones. The potato, as we know it, would soon disappear if it were not for the fact that it is propagated by Bud Selection. By selecting buds, or eyes, from the largest and best yielding potatoes, the olericulturist developed the excellent varieties of the present day from the original "*Solanum Tuberosum*," no larger than the walnut.

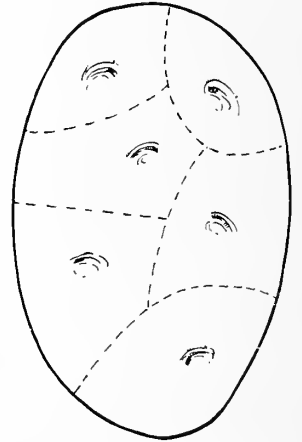
This proven process of improving and fixing types in the potato was an important factor in

the basic foundation of our research and practice in Bud Selection. The potato told us that budding and grafting were not enough; that in addition the parent must be carefully and scientifically selected.

While the principle of Bud Selection is simplicity itself, its practice must be based upon a most comprehensive knowledge and experience.

Success or failure is measured, to a large extent, by the ability of the person who makes the selections of the parent stock. Only persons of broad experience and almost uncanny selective sense can hope to succeed.

When we started these experiments we were fortunate in having nearly 70 years of nursery experience as a background. Through our developments in Bud Selection we have proved that modern scientific methods will do as much to help the fruit grower make more money, as they have in other industries.



A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF OUR SUN-GLO PEACH BLOCK

The Home Orchard



An Investment in Beauty, Pleasure and Profit

Happy is the man or woman who has a hobby that contributes to health, thrift and pleasure. An "orchard," even though it consists of but a few trees in one's back yard, is a delightful addition to any home.

In France and other European countries fruit trees are grown in gardens for their beauty as well as for their fruit. All early American yards included some fruit trees, that not only added the beauty of symmetry and color, but the useful-

ness of shade and a sure crop of sun-ripened fruit.

In all the world there is nothing lovelier than flowering fruit trees in spring. Their exquisite blossoms alone are lavish reward for the care they require, but as the season advances the fruit tree owner comes into his own with quantities of delicious fresh fruit from his own back yard, that can be utilized in many appetizing ways.

Truly there is much pride in such possession.

Orchards on Large Estates



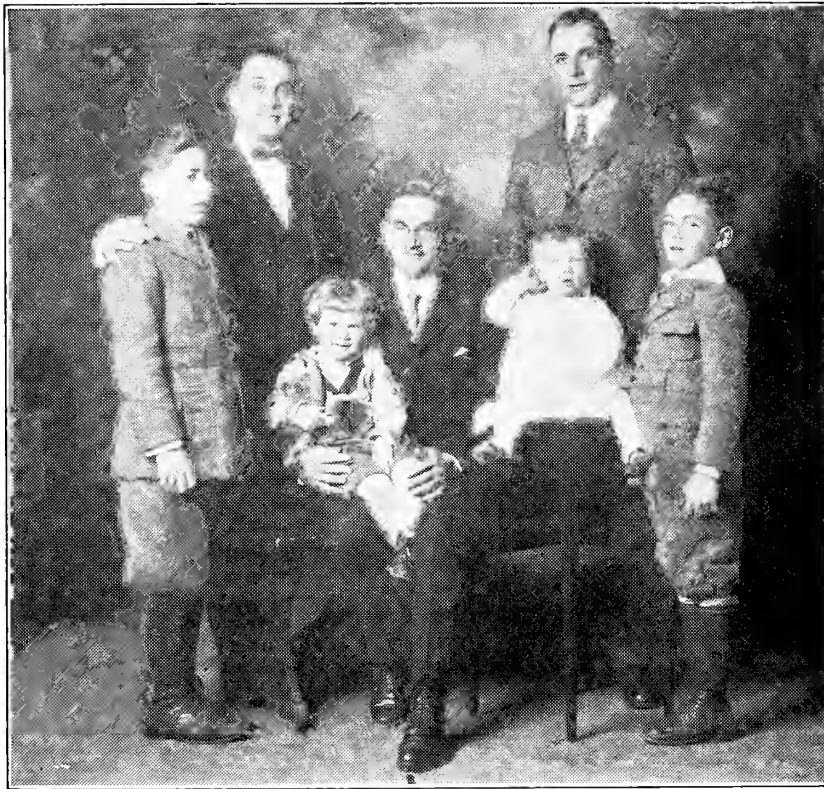
Planting fruit trees on the larger estates is rapidly gaining in popularity. One of our patrons recently said, "I consider them ideal from the landscaping standpoint, and I also appreciate having fresh picked fruit for our own use and to present to our friends. Money cannot buy really fresh fruit."

The interesting picture at the left shows the first Winter Banana apple tree and its originator, Mr. D. M. Flory. This tree was produced from seeds planted by Mr. Flory, which developed an entirely new variety that will remain a monument to his memory. He is shown standing on the ladder. He was 81 years old at the time this picture was taken.

We introduced the Winter Banana apple in this country in 1888, our stock being propagated from the original tree.

REMINISCENCES

AND A DECLARATION OF THE GREENING CODE



Eighty years, but a fleeting moment in the slow evolution of nature, is a considerable span of time as related to the affairs of men.

The past four score years have marked the aspirations and labors of three generations of Greenings lavishly bestowed upon an enterprise that is today one of the outstanding industries of its kind in the world.

Founded eighty years ago by J. C. W. Greening, who began his modest pioneer planting with one acre of rented land, the Greening Nursery holdings today spread over 1500 acres of ideally fertile soil, combined with the finest and most modern facilities for research and production in all branches of horticultural science and landscape architecture.

The above family group presents the late Charles E. Greening, son of the founder, with his two sons Edward and Benjamin Greening, the present members of the firm and their children, into whose keeping the traditions of the family will some day be given.

The Greenings love their work. No detail is too minute, no task too great for their undertaking and accomplishment. The slogan of the

House of Greening—"Born 1850—Still Growing," epitomizes the spirit of their unceasing labors, that know no final goal.

Among many notable accomplishments, their research of recent years in the development of Bud Selection will be written into the history of fruit culture as one of the outstanding contributions of all time.

Another important division of the business is Landscape Architecture. The Greening Landscape Association, a subsidiary of the Greening Nursery Company, is one of the finest and most complete organizations of its kind in the country. Its personnel is composed of men of high technical and artistic skill, and its commissions include all types of work from home gardens to public parks and memorials, such as the Harding Memorial at Marion, Ohio.

This brief history is written with a belief that you will be glad to know something of the present Greening organization. It is also a declaration of their belief that the sincerity of the service they render their patrons will be the true measure of their own success in the future, as it has been in the past.

“Born 1850—Still Growing” —Is the Well Known Greening Slogan.



The Old Greening Homestead

This photograph of the late Charles E. Greening and his brother George was taken in front of the old homestead in 1885 the year in which they succeeded their father in the business. The homestead and the horsedrawn equipment have long since yielded to progress but the ideals of the elder Greenings remain unchanged.



This Apple Orchard Was Planted the Day Lincoln Was Elected President

In the upper half of this photograph are shown J. C. W. Greening, the founder of the Greening Nurseries, Mrs. J. C. W. Greening and Mr. George Bruckner, all now deceased. The photograph was made in an orchard planted by Mr. Greening and Mr. Bruckner in the afternoon of the day each of them voted for Abraham Lincoln for President.



Four Generations of Greenings

The lower photograph taken the same day, shows four generations of the Greening family; the late Mrs. J. C. W. Greening; her son, the late Chas. E. Greening; Benjamin J. Greening, President of the present Greening Nursery Company and his son, Chas. B., Jr.



Fruit is Food and the Apple is King of All Fruits

The selection of the right variety of apples to grow in your soil and climate is of the utmost importance. We have tested all of the worthwhile varieties grown in the United States, and have discarded a great many. Some that are not desirable for commercial purposes have been retained because of their excellence for home use.

Some apples are more or less self sterile, and all varieties benefit by cross pollenization, so it is good practice to plant not more than 4 or 5 rows of one variety in a block. Before planting an orchard, we suggest that you consult us regarding your planting. Our information and experience is at your service free of charge. See brief instructions page 9. Your State Experiment Station also can give you excellent advice, which you will be entirely safe in following.

SUMMER APPLES

EARLY HARVEST. The earliest Summer apple. Pale yellow in color. Sub-acid and very good in quality. Medium size. Thrifty, productive and long-lived. It should be a welcome addition to every home collection. Eating season—late July and August

GOLDEN SWEET. A clear, yellow, sweet apple. Very good quality. An excellent home-use variety. Eating season—mid-August to late September.

JOYCE APPLE (Tree No. 629 Ohio State Experiment Station). This is a seedling apple originating at the Canadian Experiment Station. Prolific, ripens the latter part of August and has much merit.

MELBA APPLE (Tree No. 653 Ohio State Experiment Station). This is a seedling apple originating at the Canadian Experiment Station. Ripens about mid-August and is of practically the same quality and general appearance of the McIntosh. This apple is a distinct contribution as an early apple of high quality, particularly where roadside markets abound.

RED ASTRACHAN. The very best red Summer apple, of sub-acid flavor. Beautiful in color and shape. Flesh is fine-grained, crisp, tender, juicy and of sub-acid flavor. Good grower, coming into bearing rather young. Reliable cropper. An excellent variety for home use or local market. Eating season, late July to September.

SWEET BOUGH. Acknowledged by all to be the very best Summer sweet apple; flesh tender, of honey sweetness, excellent quality. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, sometimes faintly blushed. One of the best Summer apples for home orchard or for local trade. Eating season, August and early September.

AUTUMN APPLES

CHENANGO (Chenango Strawberry). In its season Chenango is the Apple of Apples in taste, odor and appearance. Size medium to large. Color, yellowish white, but entirely over-spread with an attractive pinkish red, striped with red and bright carmine. An early and regular bearer. Very profitable apple to grow for local and special markets. Quality very good. Eating season, latter part of August and September.

ENGLISH RAMBO. Very much larger and a far better apple than the ordinary Rambo. It is really an improvement and a very valuable hardy apple. Color, streaked and marbled with a dull, yellowish red on pale yellowish ground, dots large, whitish. Flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid, fine flavored, often excellent. Does well in all localities. Late Autumn.

FALL PIPPIN. Of beautiful golden yellow color, large and uniform. Tender, very juicy, agreeable, of the very best quality. Excellent for dessert and culinary purposes. The fruit ripens unevenly. Flesh whitish or tinted with yellow. Eating season, September to December.

WE TOP-GRAFT WEAK GROWING VARIETIES

We top-graft Steele's Red apple and Bosc pear to eliminate weakness of growth. We also top-graft Grimes Golden, because it is subject to collar rot. This is overcome by grafting on a trunk that is immune to collar rot. These popular commercial varieties are thus strengthened and made more profitable for the grower. The small extra cost of the grafted trees will prove a very worthwhile investment.



GRAVENSTEIN. All lovers of fruit value Gravenstein because of its crisp, tender flesh, juicy flavor and aromatic odor. Recommended for the home orchard only as it is usually not a profitable apple to grow in a commercial orchard. Skin thin, tender, greenish yellow to orange, overlaid with broken stripes of light and dark red, giving it a red appearance. Flesh yellowish, firm, moderately fine, slightly sub-acid. Quality, the very best. Eating season, early September to late November.

MAIDEN BLUSH. Is of a beautiful pale lemon-yellow color with crimson cheek. Comes into bearing young and is a reliable cropper. Fruit medium to above average size, often very large. Uniform in size and shape. Crisp, tender, very juicy, and sub-acid in flavor. Excellent in quality. Eating season, September to November.

TWENTY OUNCE. Large in size, uniform shape and color. Grown in the commercial orchard for baking purposes. Not especially good for dessert purposes. Stands shipping well. Flesh whitish, somewhat tinged with yellow, coarse, moderately tender, juicy, sub-acid, excellent for culinary use. Second rate for dessert. Eating season, late September until early Winter.

WINTER APPLES

BAILEY SWEET. Distinctly sweet, of very good quality, averaging medium in size. Prevailing color bright red upon a yellow background. Yellow tinged flesh. Firm, partially juicy to juicy, slightly sweet, very agreeable in flavor. Keeping qualities below average. Season of eating, October to January.

CANADA RED. See the Improved Steele's Red.

CORTLAND. A hybridized McIntosh. Although some of its characteristics are an improvement over McIntosh, it is not in general as good as McIntosh.

DELICIOUS. See description on page 14.

GALLIA BEAUTY. See Bud Selected.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Fruit below medium to above in size. Color green or yellowish russet becoming golden russet with bronze cheek. Flesh yellow, rather fine grained, moderately crisp, tender, juicy, rich, agreeably sub-acid. Aromatic, very good, particularly desirable for home use during the Spring months, being then excellent for dessert and culinary uses. The tree is hardy and a biennial bearer. Season December to April or later.

GREENING. See Rhode Island Greening and Northwestern Greening under Bud Selected.

GRIMES GOLDEN. See Bud Selected.—Page 9.

HUBBARDSTON. Fruit above medium to large, sometimes very large. Color, yellow or greenish, blushed and mottled with red which varies from dull brown to bright red and is more or less marked with deep carmine. Flesh is white slightly tinged with yellow. Moderately firm, rather fine grain, tender, moderately crisp, juicy, aromatic, rich and very sprightly, but becoming moderately sub-acid mingled with sweet. Very good to best. Excellent variety for commercial planting. Season, October to January.

KING. See Tompkins' King.

ONTARIO. Fruit, large uniform. Shaped like the Wagener with the color of the Northern Spy, its parents, but like both in flavor and color. Quality good to very good. Season, November to March.

ROME BEAUTY. See Gallia Beauty, a better variety. Bud Selected.—Page 8.

STARK. A very vigorous, hearty, healthy productive tree accommodating itself to most soils. The fruit is large, smooth, well-shaped, beautiful form and keeps well. Its color is dull green and red, but in highly colored specimens red. Flesh yellowish, fair, moderate in size, slightly coarse, juicy, tender, crisp, mildly sub-acid. Flavor good or nearly good. A reliable cropper and very productive. Succeeds in regions where Baldwins do well and also beyond the ranges of profitable cultivation of Baldwin. Eating season, January to May.

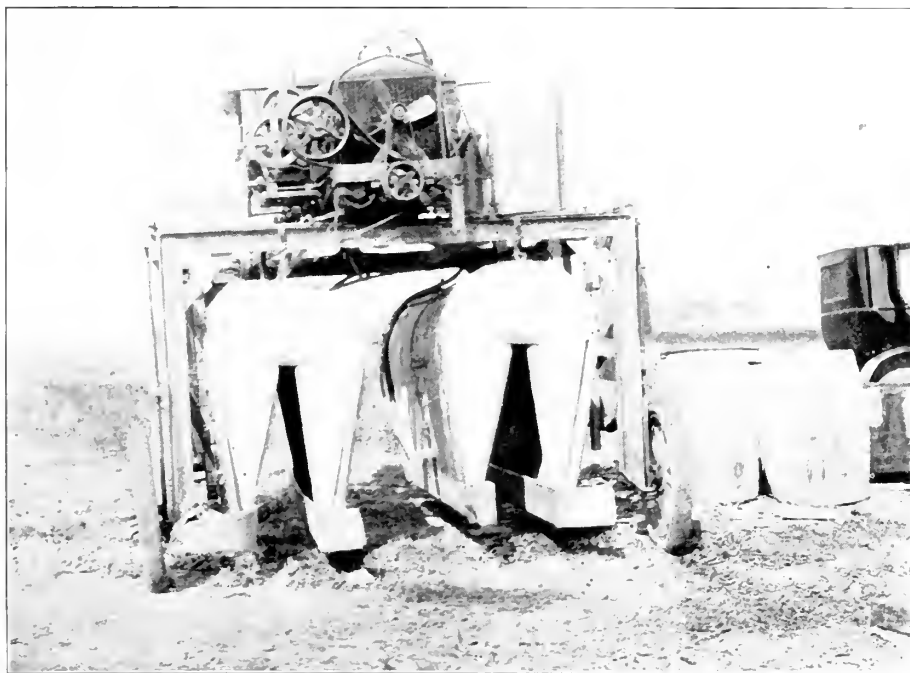
WINTER APPLES—Continued

STAYMAN'S (Stayman's Winesap). A variety of the Winesap, resembling it in tree and fruit but excels in the size of fruit as well as the flavor. Tree is very productive and adapted to a large range of soil and climate, being a splendid variety for Pennsylvania, southern Illinois, southern Michigan and Ohio. Fruit medium to large, uniform in size. In color greenish yellow completely covered with dull mixed red and indistinctly splashed with carmine, red prevailing. Flesh slightly greenish, tinged with yellow, moderately fine grained, tender, moderately crisp, juicy to very juicy, aromatic and mildly sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower of spreading habit coming into bearing early and a reliable annual cropper. Very valuable variety for home use and commercial orchards. Season December to May.

STEELE'S RED (Sometimes called Canada Red or Red Canada). A long keeping market Apple with excellent good color. This variety is unsurpassed, brings one to two dollars per barrel more than any other Apple. The fruit is well formed, very fine grained, juicy, aromatic and agreeably sub-acid. The size of fruit medium to large, shapely, uniform cone-shaped. In color a beautiful deep red, striped with deeper red on a background of yellow. Sometimes conspicuously marked with gray colored dots. Flesh whitish with yellow or greenish tints, firm, crisp, rather fine grained, agreeable sub-acid flavor. As a quality is of the best, very valuable for commercial purposes. The only drawback to this variety has been its slow growth but by the Greening method of top-grafting it in the nursery on a hardy fast growing Gideon stem and French crab root, we have completely overcome the slow growing characteristics. By top-grafting it will come into bearing as quickly as any good standard variety of Apples. Fruit growers who have planted it have been able to reap large profits and our demand for this type of tree is greatly increasing.

TOLMAN SWEET. Our best Winter sweet Apple, uniformly medium size, color pale yellow, flesh white and firm, moderately fine, moderately juicy and decidedly sweet. Quality very good, a regular bearer, yielding good crops biennially. The most valuable yellow sweet Apple for commercial use. Season November to March.

TOMPKINS' KING. Fruit large to very large, uniform in size and shape. Color yellow mottled and washed with orange-red, often shaded to lively red, striped and splashed with bright carmine. The dots are rather numerous, conspicuously white or russet, yellowish coarse flesh, crisp and tender. Aromatic, juicy and sub-acid. Quality very good to best. Tree rather slow about coming into bearing but once mature becomes a regular bearer, yielding light to heavy crops biennially. Valuable for home and commercial use. Season, November to March.



A GREENING LIQUID SPRAYER

The fact that the Greening Nursery is in no sense a reservation for insects is due to the efficiency of the Liquid Sprayer illustrated, which is our own invention. The advantages of this sprayer over the ordinary kind are as follows: Our sprayer will spray on windy days, which enables us to do our spraying at just the right time instead of waiting for favorable weather conditions. With this sprayer the tree receives a thorough bath instead of a superficial spraying.

TURLEY (Turley Winesap). This apple originated in Indiana and is much esteemed by the growers of that state as a commercial apple. The tree is vigorous and bears fruit early—in 5 or 6 years from date of planting. The fruit is very red and inclined to be large. Season just before Stayman's.

WESTFIELD (Seek-No-Further). Fruit medium in size, sometimes smaller. Rather deep yellow or greenish, shaded and splashed with dull red, but in highly colored specimens, largely overspread with bright pinkish red, striped with deep carmine. Dots large and conspicuous, pale yellow, grayish or russet. Flesh slightly tinged with pale yellow, firm, moderately grained, crisp, tender, breaky, juicy, mild, sub-acid and rich, peculiarly aromatic, sprightly. Very good to best. Tree vigorous and hardy. Little value for cooking but an old favorite dessert apple. Season, November to March.

WINESAP. Fruit medium, uniform in size and shape. A bright, deep red color. Flesh yellow tinged, coarse, very juicy, quite sub-acid. Flavor good to very good. Very valuable on account of its wonderful keeping qualities. Season, December to May.

WINTER BANANA. Fruit large to very large. Skin smooth, moderately thick, waxy, bright pale yellow, often with a blush, which in well-colored specimens deepens to a dark pinkish red. Dots numerous, whitish and submerged or with fine russet effect. Prevailing effect yellow with a pretty contrasting blush. Flesh whitish tinged with pale yellow, moderately firm, a little coarse, somewhat crisp, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, distinctly aromatic. Good to very good. Tree a vigorous grower and a remarkably early bearer, yielding moderate to heavy crop. In produce by us in 1890. One of the most beautiful and delicious apples that had ever been developed. It is in a class distinctly its own. In season from mid-November to May.

WOLF RIVER. Fruit very large, one of the largest apples grown. Smooth yellowish white, splashed with bright red. Flesh yellowish white, coarse, tender. Flavor only medium. Exceedingly valuable as a baking apple. Grown especially for the restaurant market. Tree very vigorous and fairly productive. Season, November to January.

DWARF APPLES

The dwarf apples interest many where space is limited, such as for back-yard planting. They fruit early and bear at an astonishing rate. May be planted as closely as 6 ft. apart each way.

We can ship the following varieties only.

Those lettered W, Winter and S, are Summer varieties.

BALDWIN (W)
FAMEUSE (W)
JONATHAN (W)
McINTOSH (W)
RHODE ISLAND
GREENING (W)
RED ASTRACHAN (S)
SWEET BOUGH (S)
WEALTHY (W)
WINTER BANANA (W)
YELLOW TRANSPARENT (S)

CRAB APPLES

Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are very valuable for preserving, jelly, cider, ornament and some of the improved variety are excellent for eating. A valuable market fruit.

HYSLOP. See Bud Selected, Page 9.

TRANSCENDENT. Fruit medium to large. Color, brownish yellow with blushes of carmine. Flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a hardy and vigorous grower. Comes into bearing early. Immensely productive. Season, September to October.

WHITNEY. Fruit large, color yellow, striped with red, mostly covered with red on the sunny side. Flesh yellow, firm, very juicy and rich. Fruit in size and quality is equal to many apples. Tree is vigorous and handsome grower. Season, August.

PEARS

The various varieties of pears cover a longer season than any other fruit, except the apple, and they thrive best in clay and clay loams.

PEARS—Standard

Distance Apart	Number to Acre
18 x 18	134
20 x 20	108
24 x 24	75

SUMMER PEARS

BARTLETT. See Bud Selected description, Page 11.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with red cheek; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive; very desirable in all sections, especially where other varieties fail. August.

AUTUMN PEARS

ANGOULEME (Duchess d'Angouleme). Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; very productive. One of the best. October and November. Succeeds best as a dwarf.

ANJOU. The standard market pear for late Fall and early Winter. Fruit large, skin yellow dotted with russet, has faint blush. Flesh is yellowish white, firm but tender. Very juicy, sweet and spicy with a rich vinous flavor. One of the very best. Season, Oct. to Dec.

CONFERENCE. Recently imported from England, where it is much esteemed as one of their finest fruits. It is medium to large size, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, beautiful cone shape, greenish yellow, with russet markings; flesh white, with just a suggestion of pink, fine grain, very juicy, has a very rich flavor. In cold storage they keep until Christmas or after; in a common cellar until the first of November.



In speaking of the Conference Pear, Mr. Stanley Johnston, Superintendent of Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, South Haven Experiment Station, South Haven, Michigan, says, "In my opinion this variety is worthy of trial by commercial growers and undoubtedly it should be in the collection of every pear connoisseur who admires varieties of high quality."

FLEMISH BEAUTY. A highly flavored pear, large and beautiful, strong grower and good bearer and a popular market variety. Fruit subject to skin scab, which is easily controlled in the commercial orchard. Season, September to October.

HOWELL. Large, light waxy yellow with a fine red cheek, handsome flesh and of good quality. Tree is a free grower and an early producer; very hardy and valuable, especially for the home orchard as it is quite disease-resistant as compared with other pears.

KIEFFER. Large, with a rich golden yellow skin, sometimes tinted with red on one side. Flesh lightly colored, juicy with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous. An early and big yielder. While its flavor is poor at picking time, if kept in a cellar until Christmas, it is a wonderful eating Pear. Valuable because of its keeping qualities. Season, November to January.

SECKEL. In quality cannot be surpassed by any kind of fruit. Tree is very vigorous, productive and quite immune to blight. Fruit very highly colored, small but uniform in size, very symmetrical. Flesh very juicy, fine grained and very delicately flavored. Fruit reddish brown color. Season, September to October.

SHELDON. A splendid pear for dessert and culinary purposes, especially recommended for the home orchard. Fruit large, roundish, yellow, slightly shaded with red. Flesh very juicy and very delicious. Tree hardy, vigorous and a good bearer. Very blight-resistant. Season, October.

WINTER PEARS

BOSC. Originated in Belgium. Shape oblate-pyriform, and of very large size. In color it is a beautiful yellow, touched with crimson and slightly russeted. It is undisputed as the most delicious dessert pear known. A medium late variety. The tree, however, is a poor grower, but under our method of double grafting we have restored it to a strong, thrifty, productive tree. This pear always sells at the highest prices, frequently bringing as high as \$4.00 to \$5.00 per bushel in the commercial markets.

CLAIRGEAU. A very showy and well former pear; large with stout stem. Color golden yellow with red cheek. Highly flavored. Early. Productive and a reliable cropper. Season, Oct. to Jan.

LAWRENCE. About medium in size; yellow, thickly dotted, very rich, fine flavor. One of the best. Tree a good grower and very productive. Season, December to January.

DWARF PEARS

Dwarf pear trees are budded upon quince roots and therefore should be planted below the bud sufficiently deep (three to four inches) to cover the junction. Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient in clay loam. It is very important to select the proper variety, as all varieties of pears do not succeed well as Dwarfs. The most desirable are: Angouleme, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite and Seckel. Plant from 10 to 15 feet apart.

Quinces

The quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. It is hardy and compact in growth and requires but little space. It is productive if handled properly and gives regular crops, coming into bearing in about two or three years and continues productive, if well managed, for forty years or more. The fruit is much sought after for canning, preserving and for jellies. It gives a delicious flavor to the apple, cooking in any manner. They should be planted ten or twelve feet apart on deep, rich soil.

CHAMPION. A prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

ORANGE. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October. (See illustration).

PEACHES

If the apple is the King of fruits then, most assuredly the peach is the Queen. In appearance, no other fruit is so tempting. If all the references and comparisons to its beauty were compiled they would fill a large volume. It is a popular fruit the world over and, next to the apple, has the widest variety of uses.

To those who are of the opinion that the peach is a short lived, tender tree, we are pleased to state that it is now grown successfully in almost every state of the union. Of course good judgment must be exercised as to the varieties chosen for a given section of the country; bearing in mind soil, climate and other conditions. Upon these points we have ample information that is at your command without charge.

We are the largest growers of peach trees in the country, as our locality is considered the finest to be found throughout the United States for the growing of peaches. Let us summarize for you a few of the good points of a peach orchard:

The quickest of all orchard trees to bear profitable crops, as they come into bearing in 3 years.

More trees can be planted to the acre than permanent varieties of apples.

Peaches may be used as fillers in apple orchards until the apples come into bearing.

There is a great scarcity of bearing trees at the present time, with an increasing demand for the fruit, according to the best authorities.

The yield per acre often exceeds 300 bushels during a favorable season.

The price of the fruit has increased over 200% in recent years.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

BANNER. Introduced by us in 1899 and still remains the greatest peach in its season. Originated at Woodslee, Ontario, Canada. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree very hardy and an early and abundant bearer and a strong, vigorous grower. Color deep yellow with a rich crimson bloom. Flesh golden yellow from pit to skin. Pit small and perfectly free. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Season of ripening ten days after Elberta. It is very hardy and dependable but should be fertilized, pruned and thinned. An excellent commercial variety and a big money maker when other varieties do not bear. Has won ten first premiums at Canadian Agricultural Fairs. Unsurpassed in richness of flavor.

BELLE OF GEORGIA PEACH. Very large, skin white with red cheek, flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower, very prolific. Ripens with Early Crawford.

CARMAN. Large, resembling Elberta in shape. Color, creamy white with deep blush. Skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardiest in bud, quality very good. Ripens just before Champion. Very nearly free-stone.

CHAMPION. A white-fleshed peach, very excellent in quality; attractive fruit; large. Creamy white, tender flesh, very pleasant flavor, having a peculiar honey taste. Stone semi-free to free. Ripens with St. John; three weeks before Elberta.

DEWEY. Perhaps the best commercial variety of any of the very early ones. Fruit medium size, round oblate in shape. Color deep orange, blushed with dark red—(very pubescent). Yellow, tender, juicy, flesh melting, sweet but sprightly and good in quality. Stone semi-free to free. Valuable for early market.

EARLY CRAWFORD. A wonderful peach for the home orchard because of its high quality and very beautiful appearance. A yellow free-stone peach, very large, golden yellow blushed with dark red. Ripens two weeks ahead of Elberta.

EARLY ELBERTA. Ripens about a week earlier than Elberta; otherwise the same. Quality of fruit somewhat better.

ELBERTA. See Bud-Selected Description.

ENGEL'S (Engel's Mammoth). Of the Crawford type but productive and comes into bearing younger. An excellent commercial variety for Michigan where it originated. Fruit large, round, oval to cordate. Color greenish yellow, changing to orange-yellow, splashed with red, splashed with darker red. Very attractive. Flesh pale yellow, juicy, tender and melting, sweet or pleasantly sub-acid, mild. Excellent in quality. Stone free. Ripens one week earlier than Elberta.



MARQUETTE

PEACHES—Continued

FITZGERALD. An improvement over the Early Crawford in that it is hardier and more productive. In size, color and quality the fruit is almost identical with that variety. Excellent quality. Stone free. If a fruit grower wishes to grow a Crawford type of peach in his orchard, we recommend this variety for the commercial use. Ripens with Early Crawford, two weeks before Elberta.

GIBSON. A new variety and the best of all clingstones. Originated on the farm of C. M. Barden, South Haven, Michigan. Large, round and highly colored. Flesh, yellow. Ripens about September in Michigan.

GOLD DROP. Remarkably productive and hardy. This tree bears so heavily that the fruit will average small unless the tree be heavily pruned, thinned of the young fruit and fertilized. This tends to throw more vitality into the remaining fruit. Many of our leading commercial varieties have a tendency to overbear, which is really an asset and not a serious fault. Medium in size, rounding oval, with unequal halves, bulged at one side. Cavity deep and abrupt. Pleasantly and sprightly flavored, excellent in quality. Free-stone. Gold Drop should be in every commercial as well as home orchard. Ripens one week after Elberta.

KALAMAZOO. Medium size; slightly oblong. Yellow shaded with red. Flesh, juicy, rich and melting. Highly esteemed in Michigan. This peach has a tendency to overbear. Refer to description of Gold Drop for cultural directions to follow for Kalamazoo. Ripens with Elberta or a few days later.

KIHLKEN SMOCK. We have discontinued propagating all other Smock varieties because the Kihlken Smock is so vastly superior. Larger, more beautiful and a more abundant bearer of fruit than Berr's Smock. Originated in the orchard of George Kihlken at Danbury, Ohio and introduced by us. Thousands of this tree have been sold on our recommendation and every commercial grower has repeated the planting of this variety after he saw the tree in bearing. Ripens two weeks after Elberta. An excellent season for the market. Free-stone.

LATE CRAWFORD. Fruit of large size. Color yellow or greenish yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best late sorts. Free-stone. Ripens with the last of Elbertas.

LEMON FREE. Almost lemon shape, pointed at apex and of a pale, lemon-yellow when ripe. Large size, excellent quality, a valuable market variety. Flesh yellow, juicy, stringy, tender and melting, sweet to sprightly, pleasantly flavored, very good in quality. Stone semi-free to free. An excellent variety for the commercial orchard, especially for those situated near a canning factory, as it has the reputation of making a handsomer canned product than any other peach. It is a good peach for any commercial orchard. Season of ripening ten days to two weeks after Elberta.

MARQUETTE. New. As hardy as an apple tree. We are just beginning to introduce this variety. The original tree may be found at Marquette in the upper Peninsula of Michigan where it has withstood a temperature of twenty degrees below zero without the least injury. We are positive that this variety can be grown successfully in cold climates where peaches have never been successfully grown before, such as in Minnesota, upper Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Michigan. Fruit medium in size and round. Flesh creamy white, very juicy and palatable. Good quality. Pit is small and free. Ripens two weeks earlier than Elberta.

MAYFLOWER. The earliest ripening peach. Medium in size, dark red in color with juicy, tender, white flesh. Quality fair. Tree productive. Ripens last week in June or first week in July.

NEW PROLIFIC. Introduced by us in 1890. One of the most popular market varieties. Color golden yellow with rich crimson cheek. Fruit is large, flesh golden yellow and unusually thick and firm. Flavor very rich and spicy. Small pit and free-stone. Tree a strong grower, very productive and hardy. This variety withstood the cold Winter of 1898 better than any other. Hundreds of thousands of this variety have been planted. The New Prolific should be fertilized, pruned and thinned for best results. Ripens one week before Elberta.

NEWCOMB. A large round, yellow free-stone peach of good appearance and quality which ripens with New Prolific between "Sun-Glo" and Elberta. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive.

OHIO IMPROVED LATE CRAWFORD. This is an improved selection budded from a Late Crawford that is very productive. As is well known, the Late Crawford is not usually a very heavy producer. Growers who want a Late Crawford that is a good producer will find what they want in this variety. In all other respects it is like the Late Crawford. Ripens the last of September.

SEPTEMBER MAMMOTH

PEACHES—Continued

ROCHESTER. A new yellow free-stone peach having the exceptional merits of being early, ripening about August 10th; extraordinarily sweet and early bearing. In other respects it compares favorably with the best standard varieties. Fruit is large, yellow in color, prettily blushed. Flesh sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor. It keeps and ships well. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy and an annual and prolific bearer. Season three weeks before Elberta.

ST. JOHN. A great peach. Fruit large, round, brilliant, showy. Color yellow with a fine red cheek. Flavor unexcelled by any other peach. One of the earliest yellow peaches. Bears young. Moderately productive and ripens three weeks before Elberta.

SALBERTA. A new yellow peach originating on the farm of William Rofkar on Catawba Island, Ohio. The growers in the Peach Belt of Northern Ohio think this is a very valuable variety. Size medium to large, nearly round. Color deep yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm and very juicy. Season September, in Northern Ohio.

SALWAY. Fruit large and roundish. Color deep yellow with a dull red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich. One of the very best late peaches where it will ripen. Ripens after Kihlken Smock, about three weeks after Elberta.

SEPTEMBER MAMMOTH. Fruit extra large, somewhat elongated. Color yellow, delicious flavor. Free stone. A good bearer and one of the finest peaches to plant for home purposes. Ripens about September 10th. The tree originated here in Monroe from a seedling. Of northern origin, therefore hardier than the Elberta. This peach was introduced by us after careful observation of its habits and we recommend it highly. Season ten days after Elberta.

TRIUMPH. Tree a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit large, color, yellow with red cheek. Flesh light yellow. Great bearer and a good shipper. Stone nearly free, when fully ripe. A very valuable early yellow peach, ripening with Alexander in July.

WEED'S LATE BARNARD. Above medium size. Color yellow with dark red cheek. Flesh yellow, red at pit, very rich. Small pit, tree hardy. Ripens ten days before Elberta or just before New Prolific.

WILMA. A real Elberta in tree and fruit, but ripens one week later. This variety was discovered by Wm. Rofkar, of Catawba Island, Ohio. It was selected from several hundred seedlings of Elbertas and named after his daughter. The variety has steadily increased in popularity on its own merits.

List of Peaches in Their Order of Ripening

For the convenience of our patrons and salesmen we give herewith a list of Peaches in their order of ripening. This will be of material assistance in selecting varieties for commercial orchards.

We have used the Elberta as the standard because it is well known and is grown more largely than any other in all commercial Peach sections.

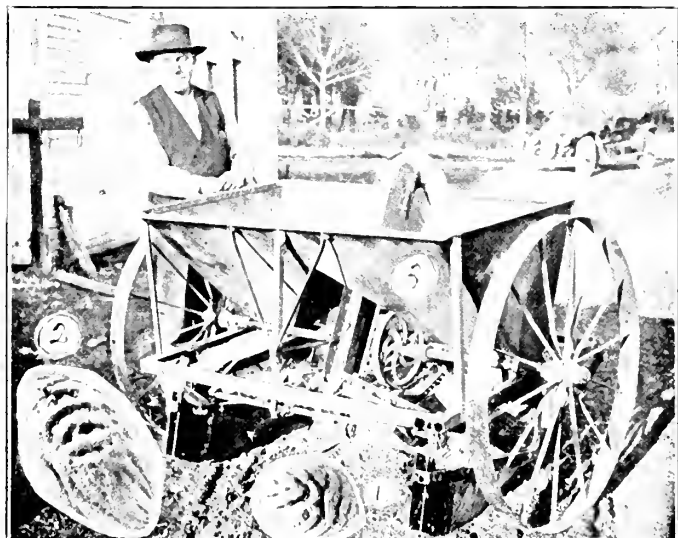
Mayflower.....	Last week of June	J. H. Hale.....	About five days before Elberta
Carman.....	About four weeks before Elberta	Elberta.....	Ripens Sept. 10th to 20th, depending of course, on the season and location. Crop usually picked in one week
Dewey.....	Ten days before St. John	Belle of Georgia.....	Same as Elberta
Triumph.....		Salberta.....	With Elberta or a few days later
St. John.....		Kalamazoo.....	With the last of Elberta
Rochester.....	Three weeks before Elberta	Late Crawford.....	One week after Elberta
Champion.....		Ohio Improved.....	With last of Banner
Sun-Glo.....	Eighteen days before Elberta or a few days after St. John	Gold Drop.....	Ten days after Elberta
South Haven.....		Wilma.....	Ten days after Elberta
(Trade-Mark)		September Mammoth.....	First picking with last of Gold Drop
Early Crawford.....	Two weeks before Elberta. Between St. John and New Prolific	Banner.....	With last of Banner
Fitzgerald.....		Lemon Free.....	Two weeks after Elberta
Marquette.....		Kihlken Smock.....	Three weeks after Elberta
Weed's Barnard.....	Ten days before Elberta	Salway.....	
Newcomb.....			
Engel's Mammoth.....	One week before Elberta		
Gibson.....			
New Prolific.....			
Early Elberta.....			

Instructions for Planting

Distance	No. per acre
20 x 20.....	108

OUR OWN NEW DESIGN OF PEACH PIT PLANTER

The capacity of this machine, invented by our Mr. Romine, who is shown in the illustration, is 75 bushels a day. Also in the illustration are pictures of two varieties of peach pits. The small pit, No. 1, is a Tennessee native peach. There are about 3000 of such pits in a bushel. The large pit, No. 2, is a domestic or "cannery" pit. Although No. 2 looks to be much the better pit, we use nothing but No. 1 in our propagation work. No. 1 gives us seedlings that are strong and sturdy, practically disease free and with the ability to grow almost anywhere. On these seedlings we graft the bark from selected trees which result in the strongest trees which will be absolutely true to type. The No. 2 pits inherit from their parents such undesirable characteristics as delicacy and being very subject to disease. It is easily seen that the No. 1 pits are much the most desirable.



PLUMS, THE UNIVERSAL FRUIT

The Plum is the only fruit that deserves the title "Universal" except the grape. It is grown not only throughout the United States but almost everywhere in the world. With the progress that has been made in the past twenty years toward improving and developing Plums, this fruit should gain greatly in popularity. As some varieties are so deficient in pollen that they do not fertilize themselves, it is advisable—in fact a necessity—that all Plum orchards should be planted with two or more varieties in alternate rows.

American and European Plums

AUSTRIAN PRUNE. Tree very vigorous, upright, perfectly hardy and is a young bearer and very prolific. The fruit of this Plum is the handsomest and largest in cultivation. The color is an attractive dark reddish purple. Flesh golden yellow, sweet and mild. Excellent quality. A good shipper and keeper. Ripens about the middle of September. Takes highest honors and premiums everywhere. (E)

BRADSHAW. Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Ripens about the middle of August. (E)

CLYMAN PLUM. The Clyman Plum has special merit as one of the earliest good domestic sorts. The Ohio State Experiment Station and the South Haven Michigan Experiment Station from whom we secured the scions, recommended it very highly for an early home and market plum. The tree is rather large, vigorous and productive. Blooming season early and short. Fruits are very large. Color is dark purplish-red with thick bloom.

Flesh is pale yellow and dry, firm, sweet and mild but pleasant and of good quality; stone free.

DIAMOND. A superb and showy Plum of enormous size; dark purple with thick bloom. Vigorous, hardy, productive. September. (E)

GERMAN PRUNE. See Italian Prune, a better variety.

GRAND DUKE. The favored late shipping Plum because of its very large size and beautiful color, being of a purple shade. Flesh very firm and meaty. A regular annual and abundant cropper. Usually free from rot and hang in good condition a long time.

GREEN GAGE. See Reine Claude a far better variety.

GUEIL. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous and upright grower, spreading with age and bearing. An early and very abundant bearer. Fruit medium size, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, sub-acid, free-stone. Last of August and first of September. (E)

ITALIAN PRUNE (Fellenberg). A fine late Plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious, parts from the stone; fine for drying. September. (E)

Instructions for Planting Plum Trees

Distance	No. per acre
20 x 20.....	108
24 x 24.....	75

APRICOTS

One of the least known and least grown fruits, although it is very delicious and popular. In addition, it ripens from one to two months before the best early Peach. Apricots should be planted in a northern or exposed situation, which will correct their chief fault, that of blossoming so early as to be caught by frost.

By careful management the Apricot may be expected to be as productive as the Peach and is well worth cultivating. We list only the best varieties.

ALEXANDER. An immense bearer. Fruit orange-yellow, oblong, flecked with red; sweet, juicy, very beautiful. Season, July.

PEACH. Very large. Yellowish orange with a brownish orange cheek and mottled with dark brown to the sun. Flesh rich yellow, juicy with a rich high flavor. Ripens about August 15th.

ROYAL. Large. Pale orange with faintly tinged red cheek. Highly flavored, slightly sub-acid and good quality. Good market variety. Ripens about August 10th.

BURBANK
Firm, juicy, full flavored fruit,
that well repays for planting of
big, healthy, bearing age trees.

PLUMS—Continued

LOMBARD. Medium size; round-oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety. One of the most hardy and popular. Ripens last of August. (E)

MONARCH. One of the most valuable of the late introductions from England. Tree robust with dense foliage; an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oval; dark purple-blue; perfect freestone. October. (E)

PRINCE (Prince's Yellow Gage). Rather large, golden yellow, flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. August. (E)

REINE CLAUDE. Surpassing in quality and richness of flavor nearly all varieties listed. Fruit large, greenish yellow; flavor excellent. Season September. The best of the Gage variety.

SHROPSHIRE (Shropshire Damson). Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September. (E). *Our Super-Selected strain is much superior to the ordinary Shropshire Damson.*

YELLOW EGG. Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow with numerous white dots. Flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid; fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. (E)

YORK STATE PRUNE. Large, oval, dark blue, light bloom, firm, juicy, free. Vigorous, productive, a good market Plum. (A)

Japanese Plums

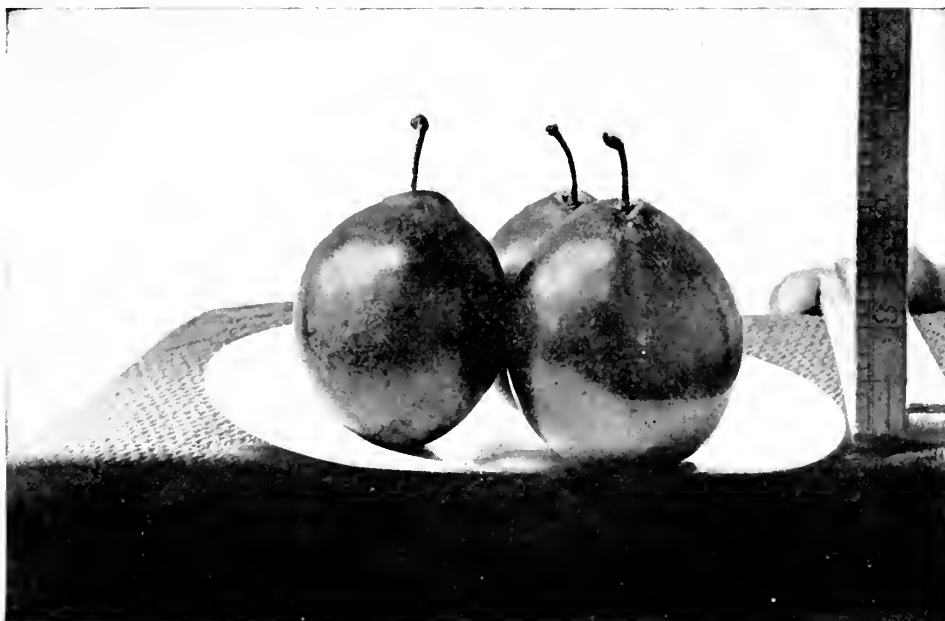
ABUNDANCE. One of the best known and most popular of the Japanese sorts. From our experience we can recommend this variety for more extensive planting. Medium to large in size. Oblong, amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom. Flesh orange-yellow, juicy, melting and of a delicious sweetness. Small, freestone. Tree is a strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. Valuable for canning and market. August.

BURBANK. One of the best of the celebrated Japanese varieties. Remarkably successful all over the country. No other Plum ever became so popular in so short a time. It has been fruited many years in this country and is perfectly hardy. It seems to succeed in any soil. It can be picked just before ripe and will ripen and color up perfectly and will not lose its flavor. Will keep fully three weeks perfectly after ripening. Abundant yearly bearer. Fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish with thin lilac bloom; flesh amber yellow with rich, sugary flavor; small stone; bears second year after planting; needs close pruning. First to middle of August to September.

WICKSON. Originated by Luther Burbank of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousands of Japanese varieties I have fruited." Tree hardy and an upright strong grower, with narrow leaves. Very productive; fruit the largest of the Japans; handsome, deep maroon-red, firm, a long keeper and a fine shipper, flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality; destined to become one of the most valuable Plums for market. Keeps fully three weeks after picking. Fruit ripens after Burbank. Tree somewhat tender in cold northern countries. Middle of September.



CLYMAN PLUM



AUSTRIAN PRUNE



CHERRIES

The cherry, like the grape, succeeds where many other fruits fail. It doesn't ask for favorite spots and bears almost annually. Among the many hundreds of varieties cultivated in America, those given here are the most desirable in many respects.

SOUR CHERRIES

DYEHOUSE. A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Richmond and quite as productive and hardy. Color red. June.

LATE DUKE. Large, light red, late and fine. Last of July.

MONTMORENCY. Large, red, acid cherry; larger than Richmond and fully ten days later. The best market variety among our cherries; ripening time—end of June. See page 17 for information about Bud Selected stock.

MAY DUKE. Large, red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

MORELLO (English Morello). Medium to large, blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive; tree a moderate grower. August.

RICHMOND. Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the sour cherries. It is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a good grower with roundish, spreading head, and is extremely productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Ripens through June.

SWEET CHERRIES

BING. One of the best black cherries in existence. It is large, firm and delicious and a good shipper. Tree hardy and upright grower. Middle of June.

GOV. WOOD. Very large, rich, light yellow with red cheek. Juicy and sweet. One of the best. Last of June.

NAPOLEON. Very large, pale yellow with bright red cheek, very firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower and very productive. One of the best. First of July. See illustration page 15.

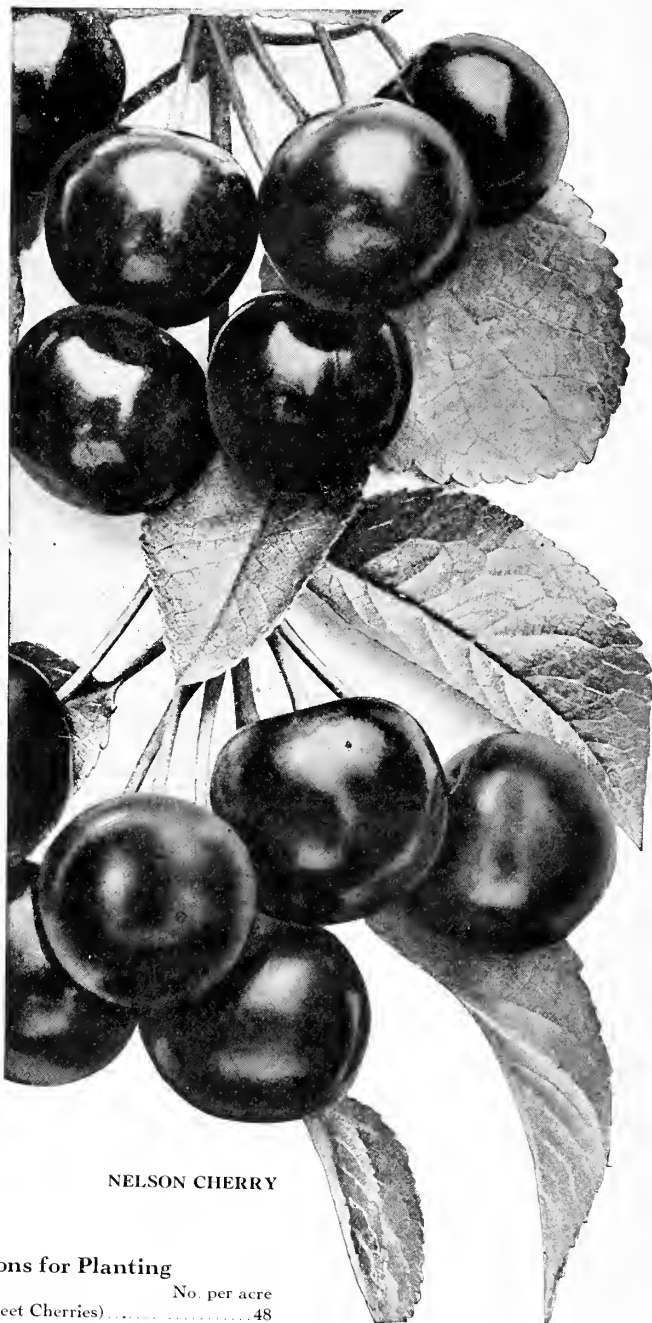
NELSON. Tree a strong, upright grower and quite hardy for a sweet cherry. Fruit large and slightly conical, quite firm and sweet. It ripens mid-season to late and is an excellent shipping sort. Trees are unusually productive for the class.

PAUL ROSE (A White Schmidt's Big). Originated from a sport limb in the orchard of the late Paul Rose. The pioneer sweet cherry of Michigan. It is a white cherry and of large size, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor, ripening in July. Doctor V. R. Gardner of the Michigan State College thinks it of great commercial value.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and is of the largest size. Skin deep black, flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. Stone small. July.

TARTARIAN (Black Tartarian). Very large, bright purplish black; juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

WINDSOR. New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large and liver colored, quite distinctive; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. The most valuable late variety for market or family use. July.



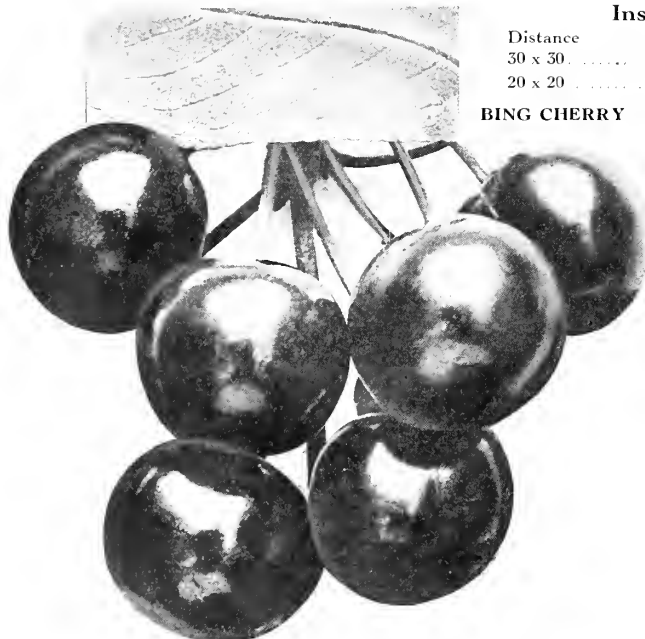
NELSON CHERRY

Instructions for Planting

Distance	No. per acre
30 x 30	(Sweet Cherries)..... 48
20 x 20	(Sour Cherries)..... 108

BING CHERRY

YELLOW SPANISH. Fruit very large, heart-shaped. Color pale, waxen yellow with handsome light red cheek to sun. Flesh firm with fine rich flavor. Season medium. One of the best and most popular.



HERMAN S. BOWDLER

Wholesale

Member Ashtabula Chamber of Commerce

Fruit Farm, Kingsville, O. Bell Phone: Little Falls

The Greening Nursery Co.,
Monroe, Mich.

Ashtabula, Ohio, April 8

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find order for Apple and Peach Trees, amounting to \$402.. I am enclosing check for 25% or \$123.

Please ship same to Kingsville route Nickle Plate R.R. and balance you can attach draft of Bill of Lading or bill regular terms, as you prefer.

I am ordering bulk of my trees this year from you, not because of price but of quality of fruit trees produced by trees sold by you in this section.

Yours very truly, HERMAN BOWDLER

SMALL FRUITS

Strawberries

There are hundreds of varieties of strawberries, and most of them are good, with favorable conditions. Conforming with our policy of careful selection, we have chosen only the best varieties that will flourish almost anywhere—the varieties that we would plant ourselves. You will not go wrong in planting any of the strawberries listed in this catalog. The season is well covered by these choice varieties.

A new development is the freezing of fresh strawberries in heavy sugar syrup, when they can be stored and sold throughout the year. If allowed to thaw slowly these frozen strawberries very closely approximate the fresh strawberry flavor.

There is sex in strawberries as with other plants. Perfect flowering varieties planted alone will mature a crop of fruit. Imperfect varieties should have perfect varieties planted with them—at least one row of perfects for every two rows of imperfects, to furnish pollen. We indicate after each variety (Per.) for perfect varieties and (Imp.) for imperfect.

Common or June Varieties

AROMA (Per.). Held in high esteem because of its long fruiting season, good shipping qualities and large berries of firm texture. The plants are resistant to disease and very productive, and adapt themselves to a variety of soils. Quality very high. Fruiting season midseason until late.

BUBACH (Imp.). Very productive, berries very large, handsome and of excellent quality. The foliage is very resistant to disease and the plants can endure very hot sun. One of the leading market varieties. Succeeds best on heavy soil. Midseason.

BUN'S SPECIAL (Per.). A new meritorious variety of midseason planting. An exceptionally vigorous plant, making a great number of runners. The fruit is very large and splendid for marketing purposes.

COOPER (Per.). This is the largest and most productive Strawberry in cultivation. It is medium early, ripening along with Dr. Burrill and Gibson. Berries firm, solid, sweet.

DR. BURRILL (Per.). A wonderful variety of Illinois origin known as the Million Dollar Strawberry. Improvement over the Senator Dunlap. Berries very large and uniform in shape. This great variety is a strong fertilizer and its season of blooming and fruiting is extra long. Large foliage of dark green color and very healthy. This is an excellent market variety for midseason fruiting.

DUNLAP (Per.). A medium to large berry, slightly flattened, of a dark crimson shade. Flesh is red, fine in texture and quality excellent. The plant is hardy and a good grower. This variety has been in existence for 35 years and is still a favorite.

GANDY (Per.). Handsome deep red, firm fruit of good quality and late season, reaching the market at the very close of the season. It is a splendid fruit for canning or culinary purposes. In character of growth it is unsurpassed in foliage by no other variety. A very profitable market sort.

GIBSON (Per.). One of the best and most profitable sorts for both home and market. Plants are strong growers with long roots and abundant foliage, exceedingly productive. Berries extra large, choice flavored, dark, glossy red clear through.

HAVERLAND (Imp.). The most productive large berry under cultivation. Season medium early until late. Plants very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red.

PREMIER STRAWBERRY (Early). Productive; fruit highly colored, firm. A splendid shipper of superb quality. Strong, clean, protecting foliage.

PREMIER (Per.). The very earliest to fruit, continuous throughout a long season. Fruit large, of good color. Variety noted for its adaptability to varying soils and conditions. Flesh red to the center.

WARFIELD (Imp.). A very hardy and healthy, productive plant. Fruits are desired especially for canning purposes, as they retain their color, shape and flavor very well when canned. Berries above medium in size, dark red to the center. A splendid market sort.

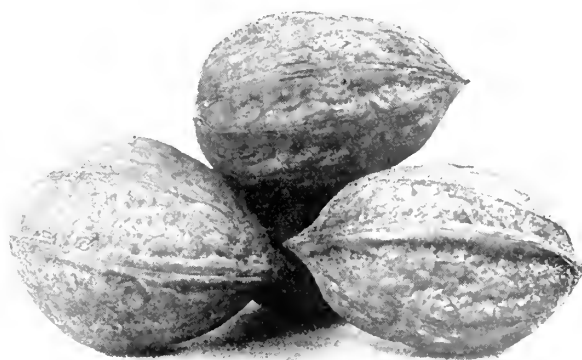
Everbearing Strawberries

MASTODON STRAWBERRY. The Mastodon strawberry has supplanted all varieties of the Everbearing class, and outranks in value all predecessors. It is of immense size, an incredible cropper of choice quality, and the strongest grower yet developed. More productive than most June bearers.

Nut Trees

A few nut trees are a pleasing addition to the farm or garden.

The Japanese Walnut is a favorite because of its hardiness and vigorous growth, and the comparative ease of transplanting. At about six years it bears abundantly.



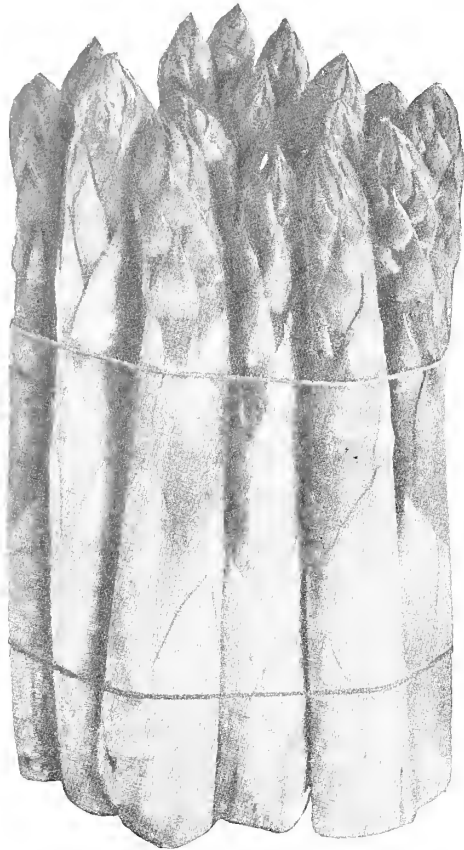
WALNUTS—Japanese

AMERICAN FILBERT (Hazelnut). Will grow in almost any location, but prefers a rather moist soil such as can be found along streams. Nuts are tender and of fine flavor.

WALNUT, BLACK. This is the most valuable of all of our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

WALNUT, ENGLISH. The well known English Walnut of commerce. Hardy as far north as New York. Makes a handsome, spreading tree. Nuts are delicious. Not so hardy as the Japan Walnut.

WALNUT, Japan (Siebold's Japan). A most valuable species, which, on account of its hardiness and vigorous growth is well adapted for our country. It grows with great vigor and is one of the best shaped trees for ornament and shade, without particular pruning or care. One of the most valuable of any nut for our country use.



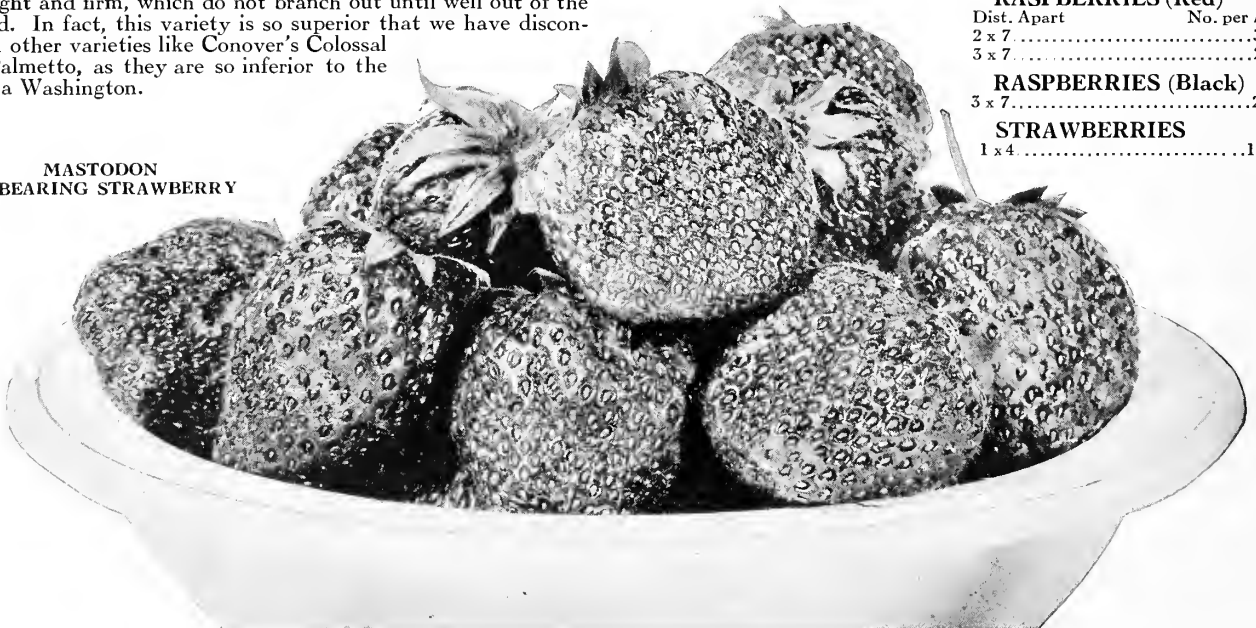
MARTHA WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

Asparagus

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants eight inches apart in rows four feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crown to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals. Do not cut for use until second season.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. The result of careful breeding with the object of eliminating rust. This strain was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Shoots are dark green, tips tight and firm, which do not branch out until well out of the ground. In fact, this variety is so superior that we have discontinued other varieties like Conover's Colossal and Palmetto, as they are so inferior to the Martha Washington.

MASTODON
EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY



Black Raspberries

CUMBERLAND. A mammoth midseason blackcap that holds its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great, glossy berries are firm enough to ship well and of good quality. In hardiness and productiveness among the best.

GREGG. Of good size, fine quality; very productive; an old reliable market sort. Fairly hardy. Well known everywhere.

KANSAS. Plant is a strong grower; fruit jet black, as large or larger than Gregg. A splendid yielder and hardy. One of the very best. Ripens before Gregg.

PLUM FARMER. It ripens its crop in a few days and is early enough to get the good prices. Perfectly hardy; is a good grower and productive. The berry is large and of a quality that makes it a good market berry.

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES

COLUMBIAN. Color dull purplish red. Bush is a strong grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness. Should be planted two feet farther apart than any other variety.

CUTHBERT. A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern Winters and southern Summers. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

LATHAM RASPBERRY (Redpath Strain) (Red). This remarkable new red raspberry is a product of the Minnesota State Experiment Station, and represented as being perfectly free from Mosaic and other raspberry diseases. It is hardy. Its production is superb, outyielding all other varieties. The berries are large, round and of good shipping firmness. The color a rich brilliant red.

KING (Red). Considered one of the best early red raspberries for the Central West. Most productive in clay loam. Fruit early, medium size. Color light red. Flesh, soft and tender. Quality rather poor.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES

ST. REGIS (Red). Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty; a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green feathery foliage.

RASPBERRIES (Red)

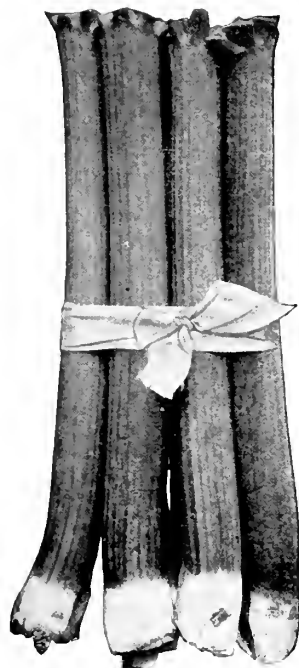
Dist. Apart	No. per Acre
2 x 7.....	3111
3 x 7.....	2074

RASPBERRIES (Black)

3 x 7.....	2074
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STRAWBERRIES

1 x 4.....	10890
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RHUBARB—Pie Plant

There is no garden of whatever size that cannot have a clump of Rhubarb. It can be grown anywhere and is delightful for use in the Spring, both for pies and sauce. Whether or not it possesses tonic properties, it is a harbinger of Spring, revered of our grandmothers and just as popular with the younger generation. There is nothing quite so delightful as the first pie made from fresh Rhubarb from your own garden.



Blackberries

BLOWERS. Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y. One of the hardiest, most productive, of the finest quality and brings on the market the highest price of all Blackberries.

ELDORADO. H. E. Van Deman recommends this variety thus: "This berry was noted last year, and is of much promise." It is an oblong, irregular berry of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender, hairy spikes with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good.

ERIE. Very large, jet black and early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and a great bearer, producing large, sweet berries earlier in ripening than any other sort.

SNYDER. Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; very few thorns and they are nearly straight and short. One of the hardiest sorts and most profitable for market.

Dewberries

One of the trailing Blackberries. Fruit is large, soft, sweet, with no hard core. Valuable for family use.

Distance, 3 x 7 ft.—No. per acre, 2074

Mulberries

NEW AMERICAN. Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

RUSSIAN. Very hardy; vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silkworms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for hedges, windbreaks, etc., in western states. Plant Russian Mulberries for the birds.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Make the ground rich and deep as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

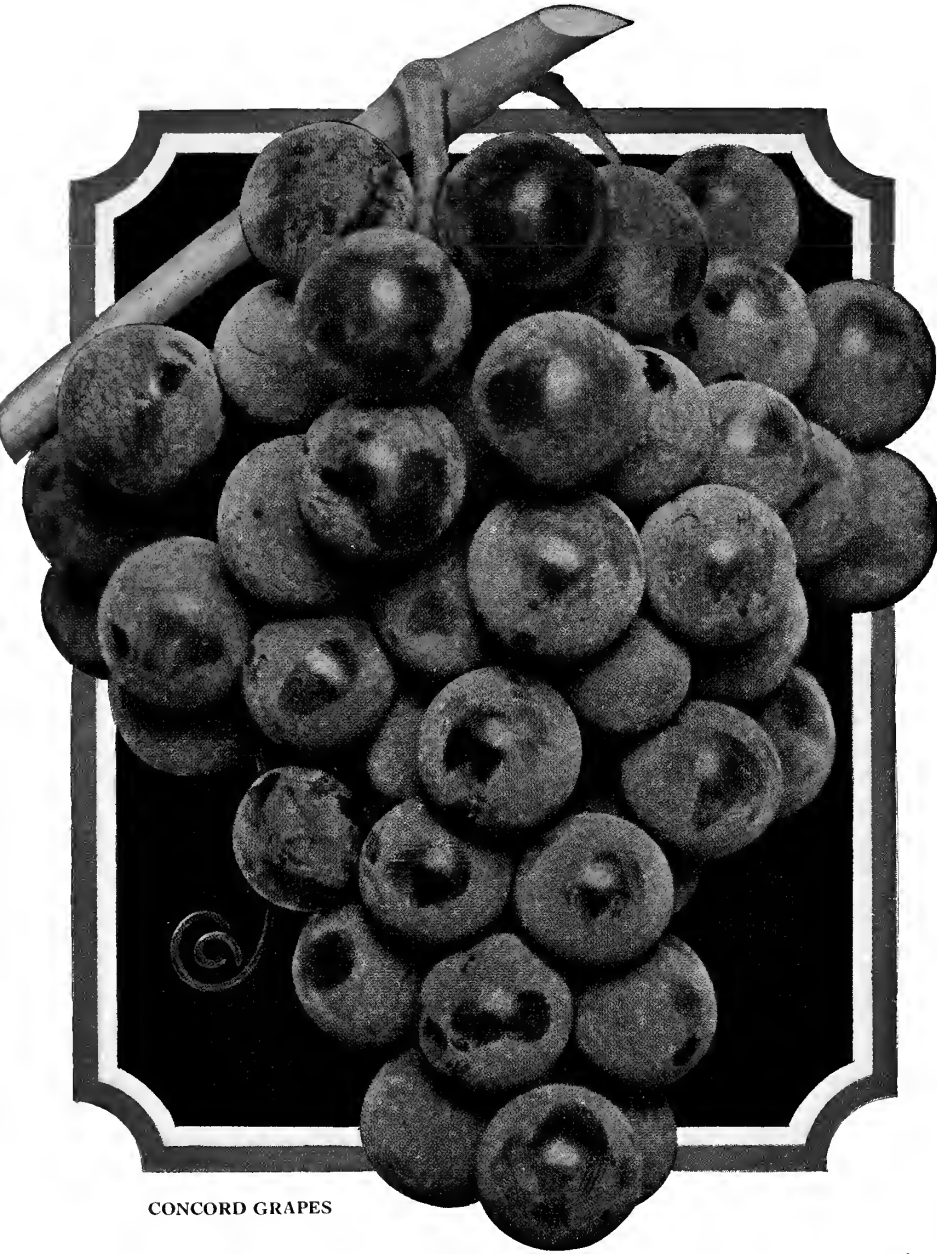
EARLY SCARLET. Smaller than Myatt's but extremely early and of very highest quality. The best extra early sort for home or market.

VICTORIA RHUBARB (Myatt's). The most popular variety. If planted in the Spring will make good growth and yields stalks for market the following Spring.

COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY
PURPLE



GRAPES



CONCORD GRAPES

Black Grapes

CAMPBELL'S Early. Suitable for a trellis as it is a hardy and vigorous grower, with heavy foliage and is very healthy. Ripens early and bears abundantly. The quality of fruit is excellent. Matures at intervals between the middle and last of August. A good shipper. Fruit large of black color, covered with beautiful blue bloom. Sweet and juicy. Seeds small and few in number.

CONCORD. The best known and most popular of all Grapes. The best for table, wine and market. Succeeds over a great extent of country. Ripens in September.

MOORE'S EARLY. Bunch medium; berry round and as large as the Wilder or Rodgers' No. 4. Quality very fine and vine exceedingly hardy. It has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease; in vigor of growth it is medium. Its earliness makes it desirable for a first crop, maturing as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty days before the Concord.

No fruit possesses such a remarkable heritage of popularity as the grape. It is mentioned in nearly all ancient writings, including the Bible.

Grapes are to be found in every temperate climate. The earliest settlers of the United States discovered several different varieties growing from Maine to Florida.

Grapes have been constantly improved during the years, and are not only a favorite with the commercial grower but possess many advantages for the home garden, as they require but a small amount of space and can be trained over a back fence or trellis.



LATHAM RASPBERRY

GRAPES—Continued

Black Grapes—Continued

WORDEN. A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier, much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equaled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; fully as hardy as the Concord and more productive. A sure bearer and a valuable market sort.

White Grapes

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Color greenish white, skin very thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds which separate from the pulp with light pressure; quality superb. Ripens with Moore.

NIAGARA. This white Grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table Grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well if carefully handled.



NIAGARA GRAPE

For general purposes, both for commercial and home use, we recommend Concord, Niagara and Caco.

Among grapes selected for high flavor, being exceptionally nice for table use, we recommend Green Mountain and Delaware.

Advice Regarding Planting

Distance	No. Per Acre
8 x 8 Grapes (Trellis).....	680
6 x 6 Grapes (Arbor).....	1210
6 x 8 Grapes (Arbor).....	907



CACO GRAPE

Red Grapes

BRIGHTON. A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested and it may be truly said to be without an equal among early grapes. Succeeds best when planted near other varieties of Grapes.

CACO. This is a hybrid produced from cross pollenization of Catawba and Concord. It inherits the characteristics of both parents, minus any of their defects. Very hardy yet it equals in high quality and melting texture, the finest variety grown under glass. Very large, wine-red with abundant bloom. Bunch good size, compact and of good form. Ripens in advance of Concord. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy and prolific.

DELAWARE. Still holds its own as one of the finest Grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy without any hard pulp. Has an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous. Hardy and productive. Ripens right after Brighton.

EVERGREENS and CONIFERS



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE
Picea pungens

Abies—Fir

- A. CONCOLOR (White Fir).** Beautiful ornamental tree, very symmetrical but not stiff in appearance, long, soft needles; color a beautiful grayish blue. Especially desirable for tall backgrounds, screens or choice individual specimens. One of the finest evergreens of this type.
- A. PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASSI (Douglas Spruce).** Large conical form, branches spreading, horizontal, leaves light green above, glossy blue tint below. A rapid growing evergreen tree, valuable for its hardiness and adaptability to many situations and especially for its beauty.

Biota—Chinese Arbor-Vitae

BIOTA (Oriental Arbor-Vitae) (*Thuja Orientalis* S. P. N.) Bushy, upright in growth and very attractive. Branches arranged in flat vertical planes. Beautiful deep green color. Foliage very lacy. Semi-hardy.

BIOTA (Berckman's Golden Arbor-Vitae) (*T. Orientalis aurea nana*). Conical; foliage warm golden. For garden or foundation planting. Very slow growing and formal in habit.



ACRES OF GREENING'S EVERGREENS

There is no family of tree or shrub more valuable to the landscape gardener than the Evergreen. The newly developed shades of gold and silver and the blue spruces have added novelty and charm to the multiplicity of shades of green, the colorful beauty of which know no special season. All Evergreens may be trimmed and shaped to some extent; but many varieties, such as the Arborvitae, respond readily to severe pruning, and may be trimmed and shaped into almost any desired form. For this reason, they are much used in trimmed hedges and for fanciful figures in formal gardens.

Our scientific method of growing Evergreens makes for symmetrical development and all specimens are top and root pruned into handsome, shapely trees that will transplant successfully. We keep the fibrous root system close to the trunk of the tree by transplanting and root pruning.

Every care is taken in digging and packing our Evergreens so the root fibres are well protected and the specimens will reach their destination in good, growing condition. We ship them with a ball of earth, as dug, and a burlap sack protecting their roots. If this ball of earth is badly broken we do not consider the tree salable. Care should be taken to keep the roots from drying out from exposure to the air and sun until planted.

In planting Evergreens, dig a hole large enough to take in all the roots and the ball of earth. After planting, soak the ground around the tree thoroughly with water, and apply covering with good, strong manure to retain the moisture around the tree.

Juniperus—Juniper

- J. CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper).** A very handsome upright, densely foliated cedar type. The color is a bright green at all seasons. One of the best green upright growing Junipers.
- J. CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA (Pfitzer Juniper)** (Hort. V. S. P. N.). The finest of all evergreens for foundation and border plantings. Its adaptability to various conditions and soils is remarkable. As to appearance, it is very graceful because of its low, irregular form. It has a blue-green cast to the foliage which when added to the graceful form makes it one of the most beautiful and desirable evergreens in our entire list. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance.
- J. CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS (Japanese Juniper).** A trailing form of *chinensis*, particularly well adapted for covering banks and for bordering.
- J. CHINENSIS SCOPULORUM (Hill's Silver Juniper)** (*J. scopulorum*). Beautiful silvery blue color. Narrow, compact and symmetrical. It has one single stem in contrast to some varieties of Junipers with several stems. This makes it safe from heavy snows and wind. The inner foliage does not turn brown.

J. COLUMNARIS (Blue). A narrow, dense, pyramidal tree with foliage of bluish cast. It grows very dense and compact and is extremely hardy. A new introduction by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

J. CANADENSIS (Common Juniper). A rather low, spreading plant extending along the surface of the ground, often to a distance of seven or eight feet in every direction, thus making it an excellent ground cover. The leaves are sharp pointed, gray-green with broad white bands on the upper surface, light silvery beneath. The plant is very vigorous and to be kept small must be trimmed.

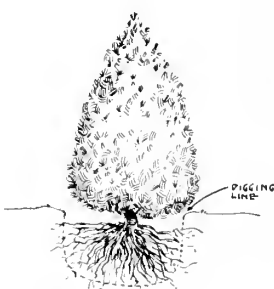
EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS—Continued

Juniperus—Continued

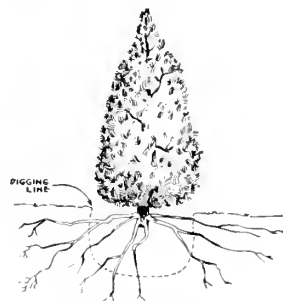
- J. EXCELSA STRICTA** (Spiny Greek Juniper). A very symmetrical conical outline which on account of its slow growth and dense habit is desirable for foundation plantings, rock gardens, etc.
- J. HIBERNICA** (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green; very desirable.
- J. HORIZONTALIS DOUGLASSI** (Hill's Waukegan Juniper). The most attractive creeping form; very low and compact, making a dense mat. Soft, blue color in the Spring and Summer, changing to a rich purple in late Fall. Grows close to the ground, not over 6-8 inches high. It spreads out a dozen feet or more, depending on the soil. An excellent ground cover or rock creeper for Japanese garden planting.
- J. GLAUCA** (Silver Red Cedar). The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery-bluish foliage, render it very distinct and desirable.
- J. SABINA** (Savin Juniper). A very dark green spreading type of the Juniper family. Ideal for foundations, for groups or low borders.
- J. SABINA PYRAMIDALIS**. Same pyramidal form.
- J. SABINA PROSTRATA** (Waukegan Juniper). Blue creeping type of Juniper family. A dense mat over the surface of the ground, not growing over six or eight inches in height. Its growth is distinctly horizontal.
- J. SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA** (Tamarix Savin). A distinct, trailing variety of *Sabina*. The needle-shaped leaves have a deceptive but pleasing shade of gray-green. Fine for edging.
- J. VIRGINIANA** (Red Cedar). A well known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.
- J. VIRGINIANA CANNARTI** (Cannart Red Cedar). A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance; some of the branches lengthen out and droop, thus presenting a novel and pretty picture.
- J. VIRGINIANA KETELEERI** (Keteleeri Red Cedar). Compact and formal, narrow pyramidal growth. Gray-green, fine foliage. Rather unusual and very desirable.
- J. VIRGINIANA SCHOTTI** (Schott Red Cedar). A fine hardy evergreen of columnar habit; foliage light green and feathery. Similar in growth to *J. glauca*, thereby a very desirable type.
- J. ELEGANTISSIMA** (Gold Tip Red Cedar). Forms a columnar tree, while the side branchlets curve over effectively. Beautiful golden brown foliage; effective in winter; very distinct.

It requires a great deal of time and expense to grow Evergreens such as we have described. We naturally cannot compete in price with the ordinary types of Evergreens that seldom give satisfaction.

The cuts shown below give you an excellent idea of the care that is taken in growing Greening Evergreens; it also shows the difference in results that we have a right to expect from our Evergreens in comparison to the ordinary varieties. If you want trees from which you can expect vigorous, steady growth, well balanced, symmetrical and of excellent foliage the root system described on this and the opposite page is absolutely essential.



This splendid root-system is due to Greening culture and transplanting.



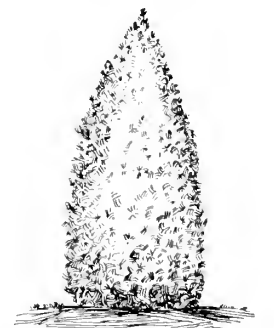
Note how the straggly root system of the tree that has not been transplanted spreads.

Larix—Larch

- L. EUROPAEA** (European Larch). An elegant, rapid and pyramidal growing tree, with light green foliage; drooping habit; valuable as a lawn tree.

Picea—Spruce

- P. CANADENSIS** (White Spruce). A native tree of medium size, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable.
- P. CANADENSIS ALBERTIANA** (Black Hills Spruce). A form of the White Spruce, a native of the Black Hills country of South Dakota, and resembles its parent, the White Spruce, very much except that it is somewhat slower in growth and a little more compact. Its color, too, is even more silvery than the White Spruce, sometimes even rivaling the Blue Spruce. It is hardy, easily transplanted, and a great favorite everywhere.
- P. ENGELMANNI** (Engelmann Spruce). Very ornamental as specimen. Forms a dense and narrow pyramid when young.
- P. EXCELSA** (Norway Spruce). From Europe. An elegant tree; extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees or in masses for effect of shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants.
- P. PUNGENS GLAUCA** (Blue Colorado Spruce). American origin. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces. In form and habit similar to *Picea canadensis*. Foliage of a rich blue or sage color.
- P. PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERIANA** (Koster Blue Spruce). Similar to the Blue Colorado Spruce, except that the foliage is a much brighter blue. Very rare.



Characteristic appearance of the Greening Evergreen—balanced, symmetrical and densely foliated.



Evergreen unpruned and untrained.



How we dig Evergreens. Note the compact ball of earth around root. The new way.



The old way of digging Evergreens.

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS—Continued



1

- 1—*Juniperus Pfitzeriana*
- 2—*Pinus Montana Mughus*
- 3—*Thuja Occidentalis*
- 4—*Juniperus Virginiana Glauca*



2

Pinus—Pine

P. MONTANA MUGHUS (Mugho Pine). Our strain is a genuine true dwarf form, many compact stems and with good dark green foliage which is retained throughout the winter. Never grows over four feet high, and not that height until obtaining a considerable age.

P. NIGRA (Austrian Pine). Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country.

P. PONDEROSA (Bull Pine). An extremely handsome ornamental

tree with long needles of deep green color on the surface, tinted bluish-white underneath. This is the most widely distributed evergreen in North America.

P. STROBUS (White Pine). The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. Very valuable.

P. SYLVESTRIS (Scotch Pine). A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter.



3



4

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS—Continued

Thuja—Arbor-Vitae

- T. OCCIDENTALIS** (American Arbor-Vitae). A beautiful native tree commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA** (American Globe Arbor-Vitae). A dense, light green evergreen of dwarf habit, grows naturally round like a ball. One of the best of the dwarf.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS AUREA HOVEYI** (Hovey Arbor-Vitae). Is a distinct, compact, hardy American seedling; dense and conical with light, golden green foliage.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS AUREA** (Golden Oriental Arbor-Vitae). Same habit as *occidentalis* except for the color, which is a beautiful bright golden yellow. Fine for specimen planting.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS** (American Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). A tall, slender column of dark green, resembling the Irish Juniper in growth; retains its color in the Winter. Very hardy, will stand severe shearing.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS SIBIRICA** (Siberian Arbor-Vitae). This is one of the most useful and hardy evergreens for the northern states. Its excessive hardness, regular conical outline and peculiar dark, dense foliage, make it very popular for hedges or screens and is especially beautiful and more attractive than the other species.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS WOODWARDI** (Woodward Arbor-Vitae). One of the best globe forms of the Thuyas.
Note. For Chinese Arbor-Vitae refer to Biotia.

Retinospora—Japan Cypress

- R. PLUMOSA AUREA** (Golden Pea-fruited) (Golden Plume). A fine pyramidal, bright golden form; popular and graceful.
- R. OBTUSA** (Obtuse-leaved Retinospora) (*R. chamaecyparis obtusa*). Dark fern-like foliage; distinct and beautiful; habit drooping and graceful.
- R. PISIFERA** (Silver Tip). An upright tree; foliage light green and feathery; the branches are somewhat pendulous at the ends.
- R. PISIFERA** (Plume Retinospora). Useful for specimens or hedges; foliage light green and plume-like; extensively planted.

Taxus—Yew

- T. CANADENSIS** (Canada Yew). Of low spreading habit, foliage dark green.
- T. CUSPIDATA** (Japanese Yew). Dense growing. One of the hardiest; habit spreading; foliage deep green.
- T. CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA** (Spreading English Yew). A form of Yew with short, dark green leaves. A very handsome, hardy variety. Rare.



ARBOR-VITAE—THUJA OCCIDENTALIS VAR. PYRAMIDALIS

A fine cone-shaped specimen. This and other varieties of the same family respond nicely to severe pruning and trimming and can be made to grow in many odd shapes. By training this evergreen into some fanciful form, a note of interest or humor can be added to an otherwise formal planting.

Tsuga—Hemlock

- T. CANADENSIS** (Canadian Hemlock). A broadly pyramidal, medium sized tree of dense growth, with rich green foliage. Branches thickly set, with more or less pendulous tendency, giving a particularly graceful effect to the whole. Choice as a single lawn tree or for hedge purposes, succeeding in all except particularly bleak situations.



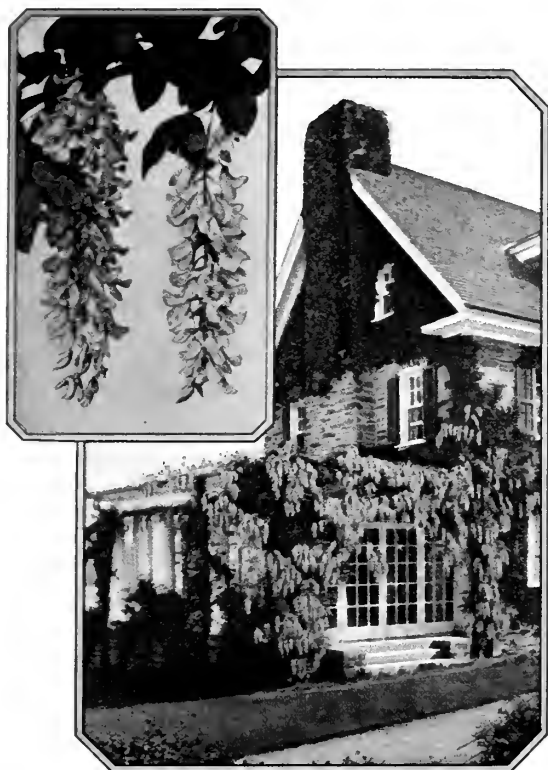
A BEAUTIFUL PLANTING OF EVERGREENS ALONE

By the use of the newer varieties of Evergreens, plenty of color may be introduced into a planting by the use of Evergreens alone. The blue, silver, golden, yellow green and dark green of the foliage of the various component plants, blend together to make a beautiful setting for this colorful house and a setting that will be just as beautiful and satisfactory in Winter as it is in Summer.

TYPICAL GREENING EVERGREEN PLANTINGS



ORNAMENTAL VINES



PURPLE WISTERIA

Akebia

- A. QUINATA (Five Leaf Akebia).** A beautiful hardy Japanese vine with unique foliage and chocolate-purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects.

Ampelopsis

- A. QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper).** Rich crimson in Autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls and verandas, trunks of trees; affords shade quickly.
- A. QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI (Engelmann Creeper).** A splendid climber, grows six to ten feet in a season. This variety has become very popular on account of its ability to cling to walls, etc., without wire trellis.
- A. TRICUSPIDATA (Japanese Creeper).** A beautiful hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in Summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in Autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year.

Aristolochia

- A. SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe).** A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, as it is a very rapid grower and forms a dense shade.

Celastrus

- C. SCANDENS (American Bittersweet).** A native climber with handsome, glossy green foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retained all Winter. Very bright in effect and its graceful sprays of berries are charming for Winter house decoration.
- C. ORBICULATUS (Oriental Bittersweet).** Brilliant red fruit in Autumn.

Vines are the laces and frills of nature's dress. They enable us to beautify barren walls and fences; to soften eccentricities of architecture; to accentuate the beauty of classic columns; of trellis, porch or rockery. Their graceful foliage alone would be a rich reward for their use, but many vines have beautiful flowers as well. They make a lavish contribution in varied color; they perfume Summer nights with rare odors. A pergola, gracefully walled with vines is a delightful out-of-door room for a Summer's day.

Many varieties attract beautiful birds. The Trumpet Vine shares honors with the Honey-suckle in attracting the diminutive humming bird, whose green and red body is often to be seen silhouetted against the orange cone of the bloom.

There are also the Ivies with their suave, glossy leaves that bespeak dignity and long establishment. We associate them with brick and stone and rugged walls.

We feel that our fine varieties of ornamental vines are a most valuable contribution to landscape gardening.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

ORNAMENTAL VINES—Continued

CLEMATIS

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, very few if any are superior to the Clematis in its many varied forms. While the large flowered kinds are not so good for shade until they attain considerable age, their wealth of bloom makes them the grandest embellishments to the porch known. Of the small-flowered varieties *paniculata* undoubtedly holds the lead either as a shade producer or for its abundance of bloom. It is a rampant grower in good soil, and the lateness of its bloom, coupled with the exquisite perfume of its flowers, makes it one of the most desirable of all vines.

C. COERULEA (Common Blue Clematis). Very fragrant. Flowers reddish violet-blue. Blooms July to September. Should be grown on northern exposure to preserve color of flowers.

C. COCCINEA (Scarlet Clematis) (C. texensis S. P. N.). Very handsome, bearing small, thick, bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red in profusion from June until frost.

C. HENRYI (Winter Clematis). Very large, fine form; free grower and bloomer; creamy white.

C. JACKMANI (Jackman Clematis). Large, intense violet-purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant and successive bloomer.

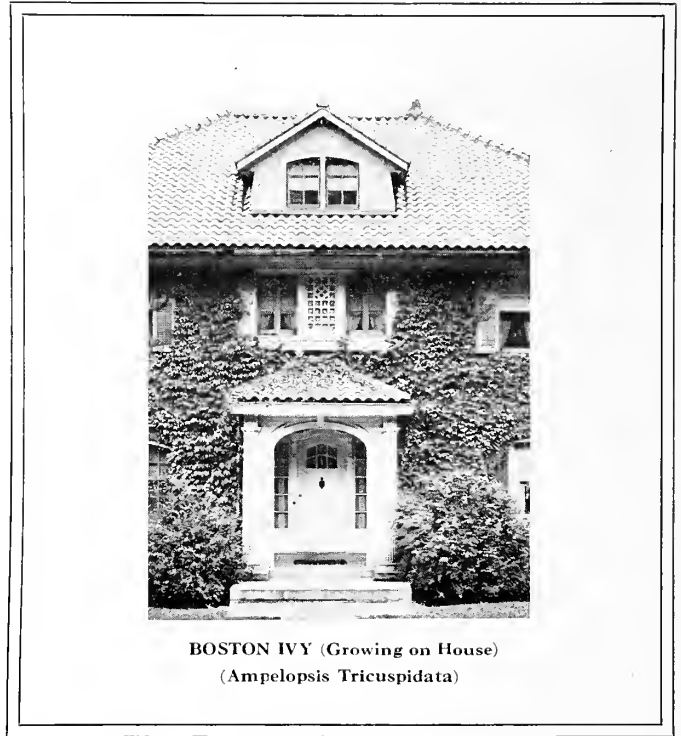
C. MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE. Has been called the *Crimson Jackmanni*. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color, a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.

C. PANICULATA (Sweet Autumn Clematis). A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean white flowers borne in immense sheets and of a most glorious fragrance. The flowers appear in September at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

C. RAMONA. Large flowers of deep sky blue.



DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—*Aristolochia Siphocampylus*



BOSTON IVY (Growing on House)
(*Ampelopsis Tricuspidata*)

Euonymus

E. RADICANS (Winter Creeper). Trailing vine, small glossy foliage. Fine for buildings and as a ground cover. Clings to rocks and walls.

E. RADICANS VEGETUS (Big Leaf Winter Creeper). This variety has beautiful glossy green leaves that are broader than other varieties. The most valuable and evergreen.

Hedera

H. HELIX (English Ivy). The well known English Ivy, still the most beautiful covering that can be given to any rough wall or surface. Leaves of rich green. Should be planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings.

Lonicera—Honeysuckle

L. JAPONICA HALLEANA (Hall Japanese Honeysuckle). A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort with pure white flowers, changing to yellow.

L. SEMPERVIRENS (Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid grower and produces scarlet inodorous flowers.

L. PERICLYMENUM BELGICA (Dutch Woodbine). Foliage light green. Flowers showy and fragrant. Good climber. Bloom red-yellow in June and September.

Lycium

L. HALIMIFOLIUM (Matrimony Vine). Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple flowers and showy fruited. Extra vigorous in growth.

Tecoma—Trumpet Vine

T. BIGNONIA RADICANS. A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Vinca—Myrtle

V. MINOR (Common Periwinkle). A familiar evergreen creeper, bearing blue flowers in early Spring.

Wisteria

W. SINENSIS ALBA (White Chinese Wisteria). Flowers on this variety are pure white and very beautiful.

W. FRUTESCENS MAGNIFICA (American Wisteria). Strong climber. Flowers lilac-purple borne in racemes from four to six inches long.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

Nothing in the order of a fence can rival the friendliness and beauty of a hedge, which by careful selections of varieties will conform to any environment. There is the closely clipped box for orderliness of effect. Barberry, when allowed to grow naturally, has a rustic appearance.

While the most popular varieties of hedge plants are listed on this page, you are not confined to these varieties. Many shrubs and low growing Evergreens, such as Arbor-Vitae and even roses can be grown in hedge effects.



BARBERRY THUNBERGI

Berberis—Barberry

There is a charm about the Barberries hard to describe and no more practical and beautiful shrub can be grown. Their masses of white, yellow or orange flowers are showy in Spring, their leaves color brightly in Fall, their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the Winter. They make a dense low hedge, will stand any amount of shearing, are perfectly hardy and will grow in any sunny, well-drained position. Three varieties of the Barberry harbor the black rust on wheat. As soon as we had reliable information from good authority that this was a fact we destroyed our entire stock of *B. ilicifolia*, *B. vulgaris* and *B. purpurea* and do not now propagate those varieties.

B. THUNBERGI (Japanese Barberry). From Japan. A pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful copper red in Autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

B. THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA (Red Leaved Barberry). A, highly important introduction among shrubs, giving us for the first time a practical easily grown shrub of medium height with good distinctly red foliage. This must prove a boon to all types of landscaping, where studied contrasts are to be worked out with the shrub foliage depended on for colors. *Atropurpurea* is an exact reproduction of *Thunbergi* in every way—habit, leaf-formation and fruiting, but—whereas the original is a deep green from Spring until Fall, this variety starts off in its first foliage a warm bronzy red; the heat of Summer intensifying its red brilliancy; Autumn adding other tints to its richness. The abundant scarlet berries persist throughout the Winter along the spiny twigs. A sunny exposure is necessary to bring out and retain its full red color.

Horticultural Variety of Berberis

BOX BARBERRY. A dwarf, upright form of the popular *B. Thunbergi*. It is perfectly hardy, thriving wherever the Barberry grows. It does not carry wheat-rust. It lends itself most happily to low edgings for formal gardens when set from 4 to 6 inches apart and kept trimmed. Also makes a beautiful low hedge when set 6 to 12 inches apart. The foliage is a pleasing light green, changing in Autumn to rich reds and yellows.

Ligustrum—Privet

Besides being one of our best hedge plants, the different species of the Privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen, and of dense, shapely habit. Their white flowers grow in pretty sprays, are fragrant, and followed by berries of different colors. Valuable planted as shrubs.

L. AMURENSE (Amur Privet). The Chinese variety, hardier than the others, growing 8 to 12 feet high, with dark green leaves which persist almost through the Winter. Evergreen in the south. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries. This is the best of all plants for hedge purposes. Hardy in any location. One of the best for shrubbery planting.

L. IBOLIUM (Ibodium Privet). A fine, hardy, new variety which we believe should displace California in climates where California is not perfectly hardy. *Ibodium* has the same beautiful foliage and other fine characteristics of California, except that the foliage and does not hang on as long into the Winter.

L. IBOTA (Ibota Privet). A fine and hardy border shrub, of spreading habit, with curving branches and leaves of grayish green. Pure white flowers in June followed by bluish-black seeds. Considered among the hardiest of Privet varieties. Makes an excellent hedge and very ornamental shrub.

L. OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet). A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. Its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desired shape.

L. REGELIANUM (Regel Privet). The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches, are distinctly beautiful. Has longer and narrower leaves than other varieties. This is one of the best of Privets. Absolutely hardy and graceful. Berries remain on all Winter and are very attractive.

L. VULGARE (European Privet). A good hedge plant with narrow, dull green foliage and quite showy flowers of white. Blooms June and July. Clusters of black berries follow the bloom which adhere to the shrub all Winter.



IBOLIUM PRIVET—*Ligustrum Ibodium*

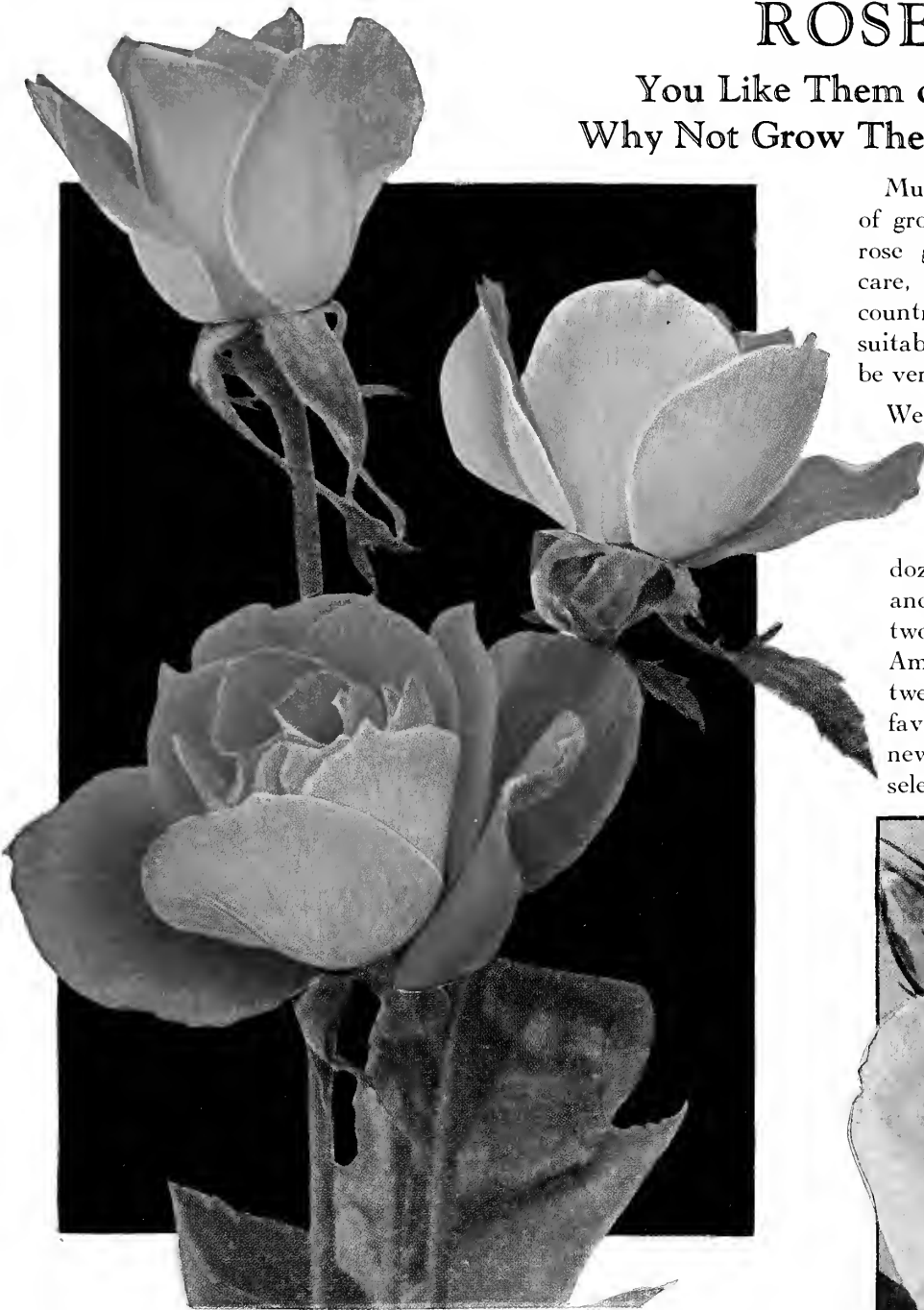
Privet is a very popular hedge plant, as it has possibilities that range from the rustic when allowed to grow freely to a primness that approaches box when closely trimmed. It is very hardy, and easily grown.

ROSES

You Like Them of Course!
Why Not Grow Them? You Can.

Much has been said about the difficulty of growing roses, yet thousands of lovely rose gardens that receive only amateur care, are flourishing in all sections of the country. There are always questions of suitability of soil and culture which we will be very happy to answer at any time.

We list here a carefully chosen selection of varieties that are outstanding in beauty, hardiness, and a full register of color. Your especial attention is called to the two collections of one dozen roses each, illustrated on pages 48 and 49 and described on page 47. These two collections were chosen by the American Society of Rose Growers as the twelve outstanding roses among the old favorites and the best twelve of the newer varieties. Either, or both, of these selections should be in your own garden.



TALISMAN

Talisman—New!

The most vividly colored rose ever introduced and exceptionally easy to grow. Its foliage is very fine and vigorous, untroubled by disease, and the plant grows rapidly and blooms with exceptional freedom. The flowers have much substance and never lose their striking color entirely.

Miscellaneous Roses

GOLDEN EMBLEM. Beautiful, clear yellow, occasionally flaked with crimson on the outer petals; wonderfully well-shaped buds and flowers on long stems, with rich, glossy green foliage.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. Flowers semi-double, of medium size. Color bright golden-yellow. Fragrant. Hardy and desirable.

JULIET. A most distinct and attractive rose with large flowers. The outside of petals is old gold, the interior rich, rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand; of delicious fragrance.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Deep golden yellow. Fragrant. Flowers large, nearly double, exquisite form.

SOLEIL D'OR. Especially valuable because of its rare color—gold and orange-yellow, varying to ruddy gold suffused with nasturtium-red. Commonly known as "Sun of Gold."



GOLDEN EMBLEM

ROSES—Continued

Miscellaneous Roses—Continued

BLANCHE MOREAU. A lovely large pure white rose.

CRESTED MOSS. As its name implies, it is crested with rich green shadowy moss. Color pale rose. The blooms are large, full, and of exquisite form. Beautiful in bud and in full bloom.

HENRI MARTIN. Color deep carmine, shaded with bright crimson. The buds are especially well mossed, and while not so well known as some of the other varieties, is a favorite when once seen.

SALET. A rosy pink. Both bud and blossom are fully crested with moss. Considered one of the most desirable of the Moss Roses.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

As the name implies, the Hybrid Perpetual Roses are the result of hybridizing. As a group they are the largest, best known and of the easiest culture. It is very important in planting roses to set them deeply. After planting the top should be cut off within three or four inches of the ground. Each year, in the early Spring, they should be cut back to within six or eight inches of the ground. Set sufficiently deep, they do not Winter-kill. The list given comprises the best varieties. Those marked * are the most persistent bloomers.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. More widely known than any other rose. Color deep pink to carmine-cerise. Delightfully fragrant. Valuable for cutting.

***FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.** The finest of the white Hybrid Perpetuals. Known by some as the Snow Queen, its billowy white blossoms prove that name well taken. Very fragrant. It never disappoints.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Everybody who loves roses places this sort high in the list of extra desirable kinds. Of bright crimson and sweet fragrance, it is assured a place in every worth-while collection.

***HUGH DICKSON.** This rose is a free and constant bloomer, bearing its beautiful crimson and scarlet flowers on long stems. Of a sweet and gentle fragrance all its own.

MAGNA CHARTA. A rosy pink, full rounded globular rose of marked fragrance. Profuse bloomer. Valuable for cutting. Used extensively by florists for cut flowers.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Bright scarlet-crimson in color, flowers full, round and extra large. Very fragrant. Desirable in any collection.

***MRS. JOHN LAING.** Softest and sweetest pink in this rose. Very fragrant, too, and the blooms, large and double, borne on long stems. Free bloomer.

***PAUL NEYRON.** The largest flowered rose, blooming freely, of a clear pink shading to rose. Fragrant, beautiful and massive. Considered one of the six best roses for outdoor planting.

Hybrid Tea Roses

The Hybrid Teas rank next in importance to the Hybrid Perpetuals as a class or group and are the result of crossing the Hybrid Perpetuals with the Tea Roses. The Hybrid Teas are the freest and most continuous flowering of all the roses. They are valued because of their delightful fragrance and constant blooming. While they are comparatively tender, they can be safely wintered if covered carefully as per the instructions given on care of roses in this book.

BETTY. A coppery rose, overspread with golden yellow. Perfume as pleasing as its colors. Both bud and flower beautiful. A constant bloomer.

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEAT. An ideal rose of dazzling color, being a rich scarlet, shaded fiery red, changing to dark, velvety crimson as the flowers expand; as dark but richer in color than the popular Hybrid Perpetual Prince Camille de Rohan. Continuous bloomer.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. A big crimson rose, especially good. Autumn. Hardy and healthy.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Of clear red to velvety crimson. Flowers borne on long stems. One of the most charming of the red roses.

GOLDEN EMBLEM. A beautiful dependable clear yellow rose, showing lovely buds, which sometimes have flames of light crimson on outer petals. Flowers on upright stems well above glossy green foliage. It is the finest yellow rose in our entire list. A most desirable yellow and destined to become a great favorite.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. Dusky red. Cuts well, retains fragrance.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. This rose won the grand prize at the International Rose Show held in Paris in 1911. Of lovely imperial pink, the flowers are large, produced freely, and are highly perfumed.

KILLARNEY PINK. Bloom of flesh-color suffused with pale pink in a delightful blend. Very fragrant and blooms grow naturally on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. This is easily one of the best half-dozen roses.



PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER

KILLARNEY WHITE. Similar to Killarney Pink, but the color of flowers is white.

LADY HILLINGDON. The color of this famous rose is beyond description. It is apricot-yellow shaded to orange on the outer edge of the petals, becoming deeper and more intense toward the center of the bloom. Buds produced on long stems well above the foliage, producing a slender and graceful effect. A very valuable rose.

LA FRANCE ROSE. Color silvery rose; globular shape, large and full. Most fragrant.



HUGONIS—The Golden Rose of China

ROSES—Continued

Hardy Climbing Roses

Climbing Roses are useful for covering arbors, walls, etc. They succeed best in deep, rich soils. They should be pruned severely immediately after flowering to induce strong growth and to guard against mildew, to which they are subject, particularly if exposed to the hot sun.

AMERICAN PILLAR. A single-flowered type of great beauty. Flowers three to four inches across, of a lovely pink with a clear white eye of yellow stamens.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT. A new yellow rambler whose foliage is insect and disease proof. Bears large clusters of medium sized full double flowers of saffron yellow deepening to an almost golden yellow at center.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. One of the best climbers. Color, a pleasing rose pink, of splendid form and good substance.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. This was the first of the ramblers introduced from Japan in 1894. Too well known to need a description; everyone is familiar with its large clusters of crimson flowers.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. This rose, because of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, appeals to all. The long pointed buds are of flesh pink borne on stems 12 to 18 inches long. Splendid for cutting.

DOROTHY PERKINS. A clear cherry-pink of sweet fragrance. Always gives satisfaction because it is a rapid grower and always healthy. One of the very best climbers.

EXCELSA. Color blood-red, the tips of petals tinged with scarlet. Flowers double and foliage a dark glossy green. Commonly called "Red Dorothy Perkins."

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. Known to many as the everblooming Crimson Rambler. It carries its bloom from Spring even into November. Very desirable.

MARY WALLACE. A new rose of the pillar type introduced by Dr. Van Fleet. Hardy. Prolific bloomer; semi-double rose-pink flowers, petals of which are salmon at the base. Best rose of this type so far introduced.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. This new hardy climber was originated in England. It is not a Rambler, but is an entirely distinct hybrid and without question the most important addition to the list of Climbing Roses in many years. Incomparable in brilliancy of color, which is a vivid scarlet maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals drop. Flowers are medium size, semi-double; very freely produced in clusters of from three to six each on large branched canes, the plants being literally covered with flowers from top to bottom. It is strong, perfectly hardy, and has been awarded the Gold Medal by the National Rose Society of England; also the much coveted Gold Medal of the Bagatelle Gardens in Paris, France. Most highly commended by the English horticultural press and the American Rose Society.

SILVER MOON. Different from all other roses, with beautiful semi-double flowers four and one-half inches in diameter. Pure white in color, beautifully cupped; the large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its attractiveness.

TAUSENDSCHOEN. Distinctly different from any other rose and a very charming one, too. Color, soft pink, changing to rosy carmine. Flowers profusely. Hardy. One of the best and merits its name of "Thousand Beauties."

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. Similar to the pink form in every respect. Very fine.

Polyantha Roses (Fairly or Baby Rambler)

This rose is the result of crossing a Briar Rose (*Rosa rugosa*) with the Dwarf Rambler (*Polyantha*). It is needless to say that this union of stock produces an extremely hardy rose. It grows more vigorously than the Polyanthas, showing its *Rosa rugosa* blood in this as well as in the foliage, which is insect and disease proof. The flowers are borne in clusters—not many in the cluster—but each individual rose stands out full, clean and distinctive, and the color is a decided deep red. The size of bloom, too, is double that of the ordinary Polyantha. In bloom constantly from early Summer until Winter. In all, a remarkable addition to the rose family and one which will demand a place in every garden.

BABY RAMBLER. When in bloom the bush presents the appearance of an assembled bouquet except for a glimpse here and there of the deep glossy green leaves. Flowers red and slightly fragrant. For a rose-hedge it has no superior among all roses.

BABY DOROTHY. In color similar to the climbing Dorothy Perkins and in every respect equal to the Baby Rambler above except the color of the bloom, which is as beautiful a pink as can be imagined.

BABY TAUSENDSCHOEN. Identical in color to the popular climbing Tausendschoen, a soft tender shade of pink, blooming throughout the season.

ERNA TESCHENDORF. A sport from the Crimson Rambler, as bright as Gruss an Teplitz, which has been described as the reddest of all roses.

GEORGE ELGER. A coppery golden yellow in bud but a pale yellow when fully opened.

GOLDEN SALMON. Large clusters of striking reddish-orange buds and blooms of most amazing color. The compact bushes bloom continually and make a fine mass effect. Attracts unlimited attention and admiration.

JESSIE. Of a bright cherry crimson which does not fade. Blooms constantly until killed by frost.

MAD. CUTBUSH. Clear flesh pink with shading of rose. One of the best pink ramblers.

ORLEANS. Geranium red with distinct center of pure white. Free bloomer; a great favorite.

YVONNE RABIER. The best white Baby Rambler, with full double flowers produced in great profusion.

Rugosa Roses and Their Hybrids

This type is perfectly hardy and is much used in landscape work. Growth upright. Height about six feet. Very sturdy and very thorny. The leaves are a dark, lustrous green. These roses are not annoyed by insect pests. The flowers are followed by brilliant red fruit, which gives this type a peculiar charm in late Fall and early Winter. Valuable for hedges and borders and especially for landscape grouping.

R. ROSA RUGOSA. Valuable for landscape work. We can furnish this variety in colors of Alba, white; Rosea, pink; Rubra, red.

CONRAD F. MEYER (Hybrid). A Japanese variety of a lovely silvery rose, full double with a fragrance that is delicious. A rose of many virtues and surpassing beauty. Blooms freely all season.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. Dark red; double.

HANSA (Hybrid). An attractive double, reddish-violet rose of the rugosa sort.

NEW CENTURY (Hybrid). A very beautiful flesh pink with light red center.

ROSERAIE DE L'HAY (Hybrid). A new Hybrid Rugosa of which we cannot speak too highly. A good grower; flowers very double, of a carmine-cherry-red. Very fragrant.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON (Hybrid). The double pure white flowers are borne on long stems in early Summer. Vigorous grower.

ROSA BLANDA (Meadow Rose). Pink bloom. Erect habit. Red bark. Blooms in May and June.

ROSA LUCIDA (Virginia Rose). The familiar wild rose. Flowers pink. June. Five feet high.

ROSA MULTIFLORA (Japanese Rose). White flowers in large clusters.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA (Sweet Brier). Flowers single, pink. Fragrant. Valuable in landscape work. Height six feet.

ROSA SETIGERA (Prairie Rose). Long slender recurving branches. Height six feet. Blooms in profusion. Valuable in landscape work for massed plantings.

ROSA RUBIFOLIA (Red Leaf Rose). Leaves blue-green tinged with purplish-red. Fruit scarlet. Attractive in early Winter. Hardy. Valuable for color effect in landscape work.

Special Rose

"THE GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA"

ROSA HUGONIS (Hugonis Rose). This rose, often called "The Golden Rose of China," will bloom three weeks earlier than most other roses and is a spectacle in itself with every branch of last year's growth lined on both sides to the very tip with yellow single flowers like dainty yellow hollyhocks. Its long arching sprays make exquisite indoor decorations in early Spring when other flowers are scarce. It is fine for shrubbery planting and makes a symmetrical bush about six feet in height and the same in diameter when fully matured. The beautiful reddish maroon new growth springing from the roots to provide new bloom for next year's growth is an added and unusual attraction. Hardy.

Cultural Directions on Roses

Roses should be set in the ground at least three inches deeper than they originally grew. In planting, all broken roots should be removed and the top cut back to three or four buds.

Bush Roses should be planted 2½ feet apart; Hybrid Teas 2 feet apart; Baby Ramblers 12 inches; Climbers on trellis or porch, 4 feet apart; Climbers on fences 10 or 15 feet apart.

They should be pruned in dormant season, preferably in the early Spring. The severity of the preceding Winter governs the amount of pruning, especially the Teas. Hybrid Teas are sometimes frozen to the ground unless Winter protection is given, and if so it is necessary to remove practically all of the top.

Hybrid Perpetuals and other hardy roses may be pruned when the sap begins to flow. Ramblers should be pruned just after the flowering season. For full directions on planting, Pruning and Growing of Roses refer to Greening's Book of Horticulture, price 50 cents by mail, postpaid.

GREENING'S SELECTIONS

Twelve Best Old Favorite Roses

Endorsed by the American Rose Growers Society — Illustrated on Page 48

This selection of the older favorites was chosen for the ease with which they are grown by amateurs as well as for their beauty and popularity and is mainly for the benefit of those who have no Roses in their gardens or wish to increase their list of varieties. According to the American Rose Society this is the best possible selection for the beginner in Rose Culture, yet they are beautiful enough to be a find addition to any garden. Their beautiful flowers and fragrance will repay you a thousand times over for their cost and your care.

1. **OPHELIA.** Delicate salmon flesh, shaded with rose. A variety that has made such an enviable record that it heads the list of garden roses. Long pointed buds on stiff stems. Free blooming, stiff stems.
2. **KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.** Well-formed creamy buds which develop into perfectly formed, ivory white blooms. Free blooming and hardy.
3. **MADAME BUTTERFLY.** A strong grower producing a profusion of large flowers. Color a blending of bright pink, apricot and gold.
4. **RED RADIANCE.** As fine as its parent, Radiance, in habit of blossom and growth. Lovely, deep red, with an intense fragrance.
5. **LOS ANGELES.** A luminous flame pink, overlaid with translucent golden yellow deep at the base. The long, pointed buds open to a most perfect flower of indescribable beauty, with full, reflexed petals.
6. **DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.** Large, well-formed, semi-double, saffron yellow buds, opening to a beautiful full flower. Sweetly fragrant, it can be absolutely depended upon to produce flowers throughout the season.
7. **COLUMBIA.** One of Ophelia's daughters, or sports. Forms full petaled, rose-pink buds, deepening in color as the blossom opens and held erect on long, sturdy stems. Very vigorous, and an excellent keeper, lasting 3 or 4 days as a cut flower.
8. **SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET.** Unfading color characterizes this beautiful yellow rose, it does not fade as the bud opens and the petals are exposed to the sun. Long, pointed buds that open up to large, full sunflower-yellow blooms. Bushes erect and vigorous.
9. **MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT.** Sparkling buds of coral-red and orange, opening to large, semi-double flowers of brilliant orange-red and salmon. A free bloomer and one of the most beautiful roses that you can grow.
10. **PINK RADIANCE.** This rose stands high in the estimation of amateur growers because of its vigorous growth, hardiness and continued production of lovely, light silver-pink flowers, with a deeper pink on the reverse side of the petal.
11. **MRS. AARON WARD.** Very double, pointed buds of deep Indian yellow, vigorous and compact in growth.
12. **GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.** Dark, rich crimson flowers. It is a favorite among the reds as it is a very free bloomer. Tall, strong canes, with a continuous succession of blooms and a heavy grower that does well in the herbaceous border.

Best Twelve of the New Hybrid Tea Roses

The American Rose Society Recommends These Varieties—See Illustrations on Page 49

Every year sees many new names added to the list of Hybrid Tea and other roses. A few of them are worthy of including in a permanent list, but many are not, and it is contrary to our policy to impose upon our buyers the test of actual use in proving these varieties. We, therefore, offer in this collection 12 of the newest Hybrid Tea roses which have successfully passed our rigid tests. They have not been chosen for beauty or complete range of color alone, but also for their capacity to flourish under only the average conditions of soil and amateur culture. No garden is complete without roses. These selected groups will form a nucleus for a larger rose garden in case you care to develop one in the future. If your space is restricted, you can have these selected varieties at least.

1. **MRS. CHARLES BELL.** Much to be preferred to its parent, Radiance, because of the finer, softer color of its shell pink buds and its blooms of a fine globular form with shadings of soft salmon that are sweetly perfumed. Strong and bushy in growth, bearing good foliage seldom attacked by any disease.
2. **WILLOWMERE.** Its superb buds and blooms of the richest pink shine with a yellow glow that seems to come from the heart of the flower. It is a strong grower and a persistent bloomer, lacking only fragrance to make it perfect. One of the finest of all roses; a bed of it is magnificent and it is equally lovely when cut.
3. **BETTY UPRICHARD.** The copper-red buds open to semi-double flowers of above average size which are brilliant orange-carmine on the outside of the petals and show light salmon reflexes. A very fine rose, strong growing, persistent blooming, healthy and very resistant to heat and drought. They keep well when cut and give off a flood of spicy fragrance.
4. **PADRE.** The curiously notched petals of the semi-double flowers are copper-scarlet with bright yellow at the base. An erect, strong bush, with light yellow-green foliage that blooms with exceptional freedom. A distinctly vital rose which is bound to be popular for years to come. It is especially showy and effective when massed in quantity, close together, in a large bed.
5. **REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS.** Its long, copper-red buds open to marvelous golden-yellow blooms stained outside with red; fully double, it is very large and fragrant. A supremely gorgeous rose, developing to surpassing magnificence of size, color and fragrance in the cool weeks of Autumn.
6. **ETOILE DE HOLLANDE.** Has brilliant red blooms of great size with enormous petals and a sweet fragrance. While perfect as buds they show clean, attractive centers when fully open and do not become bluish afterwards, but lighten in shade. The plants are branching, free flowering and healthy. The buds are small but open to enormous size and are particularly fragrant.
7. **MRS. HENRY MORSE.** A bright flower of two contrasting tones of pink, with an underlying yellow glow. The blooms are double, high centered, large and moderately fragrant. The plant is dwarf, branching, with slightly sparse foliage; very hardy and free blooming. The very best of the new, improved pink roses.
8. **CHARLES K. DOUGLAS.** The fine, long, pointed buds open to large, loosely formed flowers of a striking crimson-scarlet that are only slightly fragrant. With its strong growth, abundance of healthy foliage, clear, unfading color and large blooms it is one of the finest of the red garden roses.
9. **SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET.** These deliciously fragrant, immensely large, very double, orange pink flowers develop from beautiful brick-red buds. Free blooming and hardy, it is an unusually popular rose, especially for massive bedding effects. It must not be closely pruned, is less subject than most to black-spot and does not mildew.
10. **LADY MARGARET STEWART.** A large exhibition bloom with enormous petals, of perfect form, with a high-pointed center, it is colored golden-yellow, streaked and shaded with orange and red. A gorgeous rose of the most satisfying richness of color.
11. **MME. JULES BOUCHE.** Superb, fragrant, white flowers with a light blush at the center. Exceptionally strong growing, healthy and free flowering it is the best white rose of its type. It furnishes splendid buds for cutting and is the variety to plant if a lot of white roses are desired.
12. **TALISMAN.** The most vividly colored rose ever introduced and unusually easy to grow. Its foliage is very fine and vigorous, untroubled by disease, and is a free blooming, rapid grower. In intensity and vividness of color, no rose approaches it. The base of the petals are golden-yellow shading to coral and bright red at the tips. Has been awarded four gold medals.

Twelve Best Old Favorite Roses



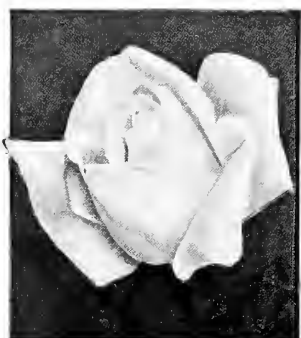
Ophelia



Los Angeles



Mme. Edouard Herriot



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria



Duchess of Wellington



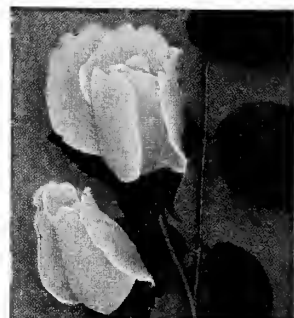
Radiance—Pink



Mme. Butterfly



Columbia



Mrs. Aaron Ward



Red Radiance



Souvenir de Claudius Pernet



Gruss An Teplitz

See page 47 for descriptions

Twelve Best Newest Varieties



Mrs. Charles Bell



Rev. F. Page-Roberts



Souvenir de Georges Pernet



Willowmere



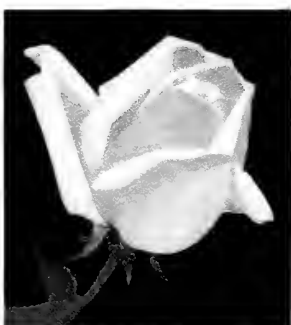
Etoile de Hollande



Lady Margaret Stewart



Betty Uprichard



Mrs. Henry Morse



Mme. Jules Bouche



Padre



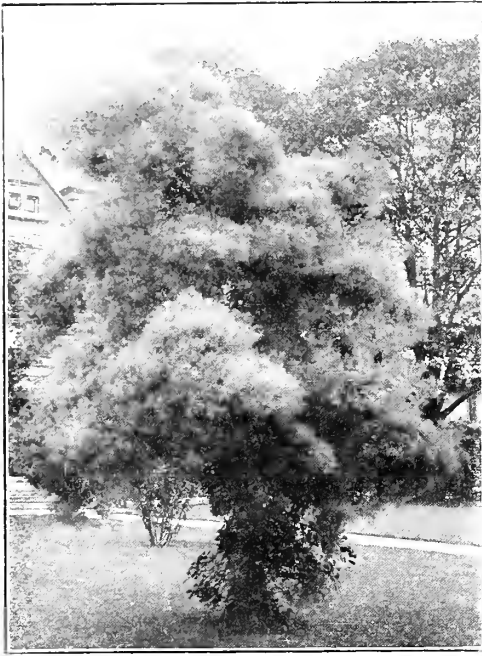
Charles K. Douglas



Talisman

See page 47 for descriptions

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS



RHUS COTINUS
(Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree)

Description of Varieties

Amelanchier—Shadblow

A. CANADENSIS BOTRYAPIUM (Downy Serviceberry). A bushy shrub flowering in May, followed by fruit of a maroon-purple in June. Very profuse bloomer. Color of flower, white.

Amorpha—False Indigo

A. FRUTICOSA (Indigo Bush). Grows 6 to 10 feet high and forms a large, spreading bush, with compound leaves, containing 10 to 20 bright green leaflets and slender spikes of deep violet-blue flowers in June, after the flowers of most shrubs have faded.

Under the classification of Ornamental Shrubs you will find a great variety of plants; some of them valued for the beauty of their foliage alone, others for both foliage and flowers. From the Golden Forsythia of early spring, these shrubs advance through the season in a glorious diversity of color that reaches its climax in the Barberry hedges of bronze foliage and red berries that last until mid-winter.

If they are properly planted, shrubs require very little care, with the exception of occasional pruning and stirring of the soil. The varieties we are showing represent the customary Greening standards of excellence and are guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory.



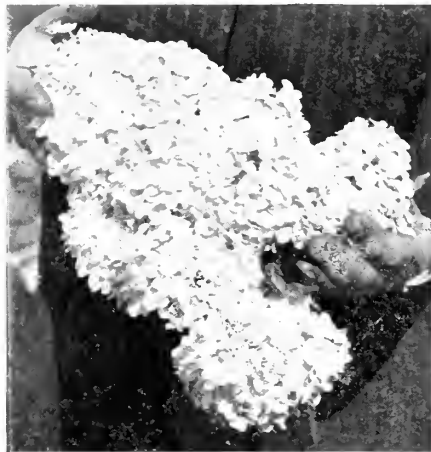
Shrubs are ideal for framing the garden—providing privacy and colorful seclusion



**A SECTION OF OUR
LARGE BLOCK OF
BARBERRY**

This large block of *Berberis Thunbergi* is typical of the fine, sturdy shrubs which we offer to our patrons. The greatest care, based on scientific principles is taken during propagation and growth to insure healthy, disease-free plants and in addition, well formed, symmetrical bushy tops.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



A SELECTED HYDRANGEA P. G.

There are many different types of Hydrangeas P. G. some with large and others with small flowers. By selection we have been able to greatly increase the size of the flower.

Aralia

A. ACANTHOPANAX PENTAPHYLLUM. A pretty Japanese shrub of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves pale green. Blooms in June.

Aronia—Chokeberry

A. ARBUTIFOLIA (Red Chokeberry). A beautiful, densely-branched shrub bearing clusters of white flowers in May, followed by extremely ornamental red berries.

Artemisia—Wormwood

A. VULGARIS (Mugwort). Grown and used because of its ornamental foliage. Branches purplish, leaves fragrant, white-cottony beneath, green above.

Berberis—Barberry

This Barberry is one of the most versatile of plants, displaying new beauty and color as the season advances. The leaves color brightly in Fall and their scarlet, blue or black berries persist through most of the Winter. Popular as hedge plants, they are also valuable for specimen and group planting.

Three varieties of Barberry harbor the black wheat rust. We have destroyed our entire stock of the *B. ilicifolia*, *B. vulgaris* and *B. purpurea* and no longer propagate these varieties.

B. THUNBERGI (Japanese Barberry). From Japan. An attractive species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in Autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge or specimen.

B. THUNBERGI (Atropurpurea Red Leaved Barberry). A valuable introduction among shrubs, giving us for the first time one that is easily grown, of medium type and with distinctly red foliage. This is an exact reproduction of the Japanese Barberry, except that where the original is a deep green from Spring until Fall, this variety starts its first foliage a warm bronze red. The heat of Summer intensifies its red brilliancy, and Autumn adds other tints to its richness. The abundant scarlet berry persists throughout the Winter. A sunny exposure is necessary to bring out and retain its bold red color.

Horticultural Variety of Berberis

BOX BARBERRY. A dwarf upright form of the popular *B. Thunbergi*. It is perfectly hardy, thriving wherever the Barberry grows. It lends itself most happily to low edgings for formal gardens when set from 4 to 6 inches apart and kept trimmed. The foliage is a pleasing light green, changing in Autumn to rich reds and yellows.

Buddleia—Butterfly Bush

One of the most admired shrubs. Of quick, bushy growth. The lovely bloom spikes appear in July. Bloom radiates a delightful perfume. Freezes down in Winter but grows again rapidly each Spring, attaining a height of five feet in July.

B. MAGNIFICA (Oxeye Butterfly Bush) (Hort. V. S. P. N.). This variety is the hardest for all sections. Flower spikes ten inches in length by three in diameter. Color deep violet-rose, with a pronounced orange center.

Calycanthus

C. FERTILIS GLAUCUS (Pale Sweet Shrub). The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterwards.

Caragana—Pea Shrub

C. ARBORESCENS (Siberian Pea Tree). Makes a very handsome show in the late Spring with its compound, bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers. Perfectly hardy and valuable for either group or individual planting.

Cephalanthus—Buttonbush

C. OCCIDENTALIS (Buttonbush). A native shrub, with globular heads of white flowers in July. Height three to six feet.

Chionanthus—Fringe Tree

C. VIRGINICA (White Fringe). A small, tree-like shrub, much admired for its curious fringe- or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface in midsummer.

Clethra

C. ALNIFOLIA (Cinnamon Clethra). A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green, has numerous spikes of small white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

Colutea

C. ARBORESCENS (Common Bladder). Of quick growth in any dry, sunny situation, forming graceful clumps of delicate foliage. Its long racemes of yellow and cinnabar-red pea-shaped flowers appear in Summer, and are followed by large, showy red seed-pods.

Corylus—American Hazel Nut

C. AMERICANA (American Hazelnut). The well known hazelnut.

Horticultural Variety of Corylus

PURPLE FILBERT (C. avellana atropurpurea). A very conspicuous shrub. Valuable in borders for contrast. Leaves purple.

Cydonia—Quince

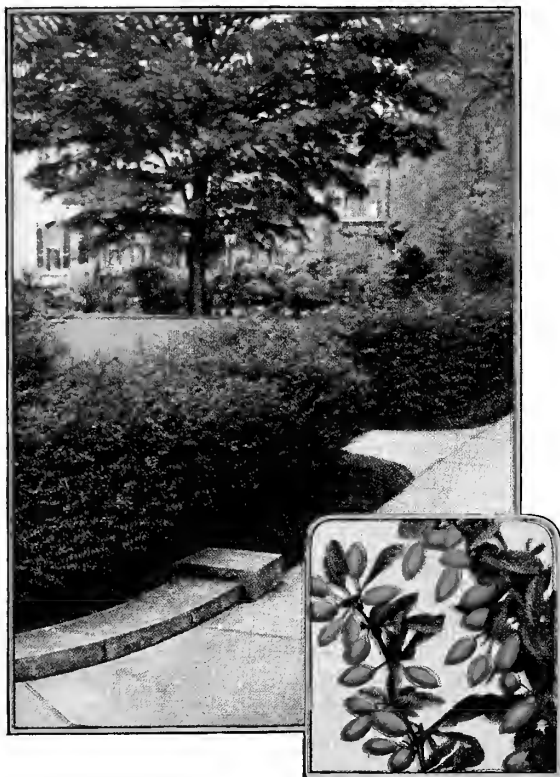
C. JAPONICA (Flowering Quince). Very early in Spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall, bushy, twiggy, with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge; grows naturally three to six feet high, but bears any amount of shearing.

C. JAPONICA DWARF (Japanese Dwarf Flowering Quince). New, sprawling, excellent for covering banks, etc. Flowers bright orange. Even young plants two and three years old are often covered with large greenish yellow fruit, remaining on the plants all Winter.



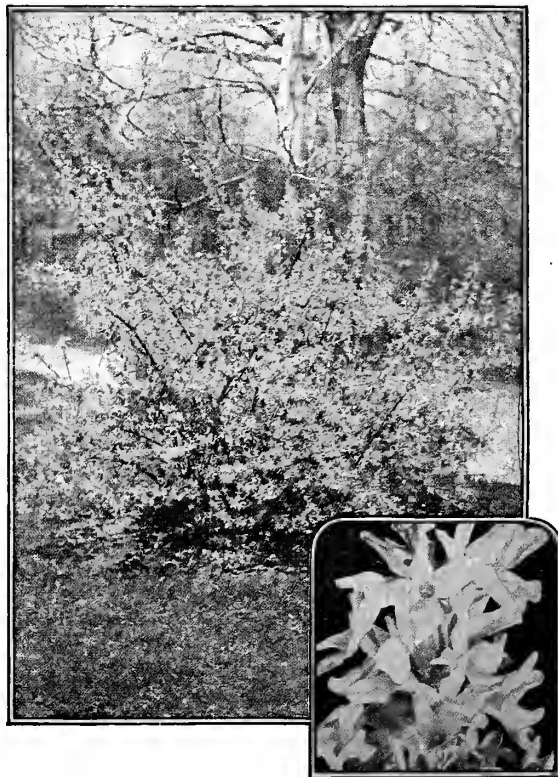
CRANBERRY BUSH (*Viburnum Opulus*) See page 65

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



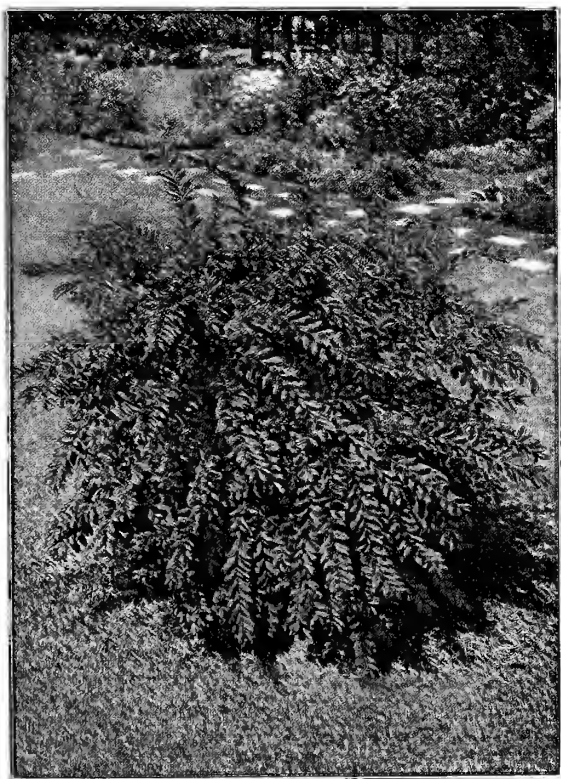
JAPANESE BARBERRY—*Berberis Thunbergi*

*"In Eastern lands
They talk in flowers*

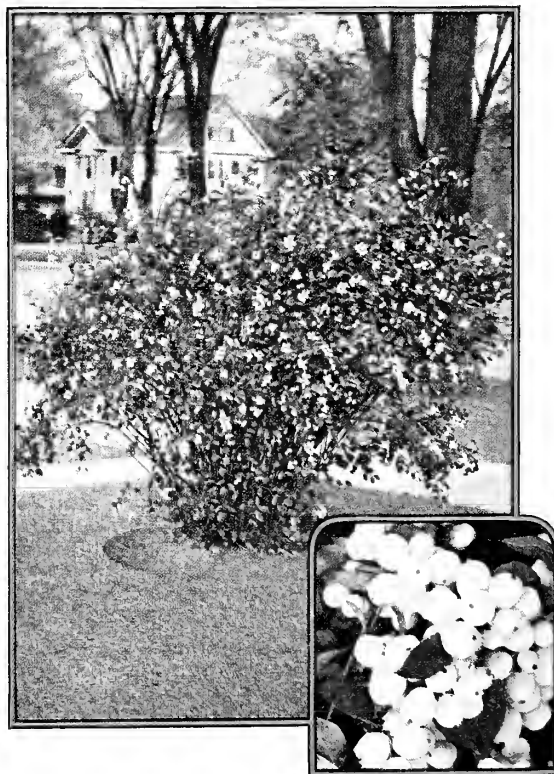


FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

*And they tell in a garland
their loves and cares"*



LIGUSTRUM REGELIANUM—Regal's Privet Shrub



SNOWBERRY, WHITE

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



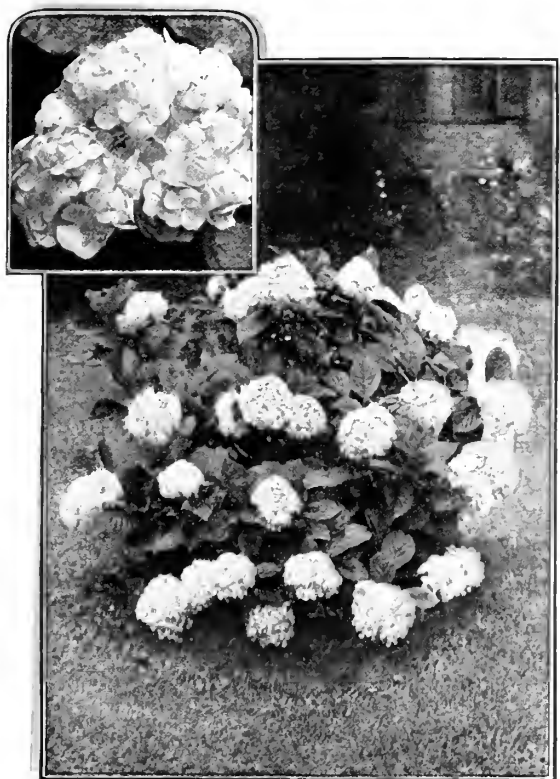
HYDRANGEA—H. paniculata grandiflora

*"Each blossom that blooms
in their garden bowers,*

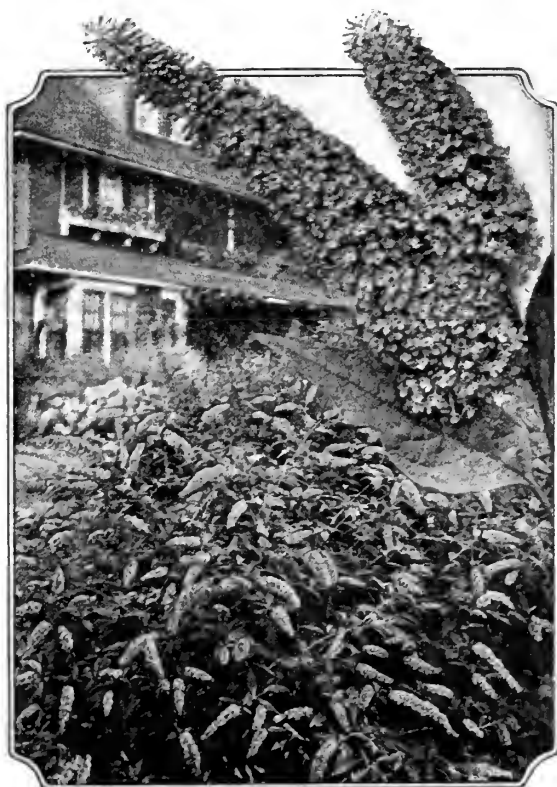


DEUTZIA—Gracilis

*On its leaves
a mystic language bears."*



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS OR HILLS OF SNOW—
Hydrangea Arborescens



BUTTERFLY BUSH—Buddleia variabilis magnifica

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



JAPAN QUINCE—*Cydonia japonica*



WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD—*Cornus*

Cornus—Dogwood

Valuable shrubs when planted singly or in groups or masses, some distinguished by their elegantly variegated foliage, others by their bright-colored bark.

- C. ALBA SIBIRICA (Coral Dogwood).** Very conspicuous and ornamental in Winter, when the bark is blood-red.
- C. ALTERNIFOLIA (Pagoda Dogwood).** Shrub or small tree to 25 feet. Flowers creamy-white, fragrant. Last of May.
- C. AMOMUM (Silky Dogwood).** Flowers white, fruit blue, branches red and spreading. Blooms in June.
- C. BAILEYI (Bailey Dogwood).** A very handsome shrub of upright growth, with dark red branches, blooming nearly all Summer. The Fall color of foliage and Winter color of twigs are unequalled.
- C. ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA (Variegated Cornelian Cherry).** One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. Bark bright red in Winter.
- C. ALBA SPAETHI (Spaeth Dogwood).** While the variegation in the variegated Cornelian Cherry is white, in this variety it is pale yellow. One of the finest variegated shrubs.
- C. FLAVIRAMEA (Golden Twig Dogwood).** Bright yellow bark in Winter, particularly effective in shrubberies planted with the Red-Branched Dogwood.
- C. MASCULA (Cornelian Cherry).** A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in Spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.
- C. PANICULATA (Gray Dogwood).** Smooth ash-colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish white; fruit white.
- C. SANGUINEA (Bloodtwig Dogwood).** Flowers white, fruit black, branches bright red and upright.
- C. STOLONIFERA (Red Osier Dogwood).** A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in Winter.

Cotoneaster

- C. ACUTIFOLIA (Peking Cotoneaster).** Shrub to 12 feet, with spreading, slender branches. Flowers May and June. Fruits black, September-October.
- C. DIVARICATA (Spreading Cotoneaster).** Flowers bright red. Foliage dark crimson in Autumn. Height six feet. Hardy.
- C. HORIZONTALIS (Rock Cotoneaster).** A low shrub with almost horizontal branches. Leaves dark green, turning to dark crimson in Fall. Pinkish white flowers, fruit bright red. Attractive in rockeries or a most desirable ground cover. Blooms in June. Bright red fruits in September-October.

Desmodium

The Desmodium, or as it called by some authorities, Lespedeza, is mostly listed as a perennial, as it dies down in Winter, but is perfectly hardy. It is valuable for planting in front of shrubbery and its long, drooping racemes of purplish rose flowers are distinctly ornamental.

DESMODIUM (Lespedeza Bicolor). An erect, shrubby plant, native to the temperate and tropical regions of the Himalayas; three foliate leaves, axillary and terminal racemes of very small red flowers. The pods are usually about one inch long, and are clothed with minute hooked hairs. Valuable in landscape work. Blooms first season.

Deutzia

No other shrub in the whole list will yield better returns for a minimum of care than the Deutzias. They vary greatly in height and habit, but all have dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and in the background of shrubberies; the dwarfer for borders or for planting near the house or in front of the piazza.

- D. CRENATA ROSEA.** Showy rose-colored flowers, blooms in July. Vigorous, hardy. Medium height.
- D. GRACILIS (Slender Deutzia).** A neat, dense little bush, rarely over two feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.
- DEUTZIA GRACILIS MULTIFLORA.** Dwarf; white, profuse flowering.
- D. GRACILIS ROSEA PLENA (Rose Panicle Deutzia).** Similar to the *D. gracilis*, but the flowers are double and tinged with old rose. Beautiful.
- D. LEMOINEI (Lemoine Deutzia).** Rarely growing over three feet high, with spreading branches; it has bright green leaves two to three inches long and white flowers grown in large clusters in early Summer.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

DEUTZIA—*Continued*

- D. SCABRA CANDIDISSIMA** (Snowflake Deutzia). The pure white double flowers in erect panicles two to four inches long are so perfect in shape that they are frequently used as cut flowers. The bush is neat and shapely, growing six to eight feet high, and is a handsome addition to any planting.
- D. SCABRA CRENATA**. The beautiful white, single-flowered species, growing six to eight feet tall, with a mass of bloom in early June.
- D. SCABRA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER** (Pride of Rochester Deutzia). A showy, early and large flowering sort, that blooms in May before the others. Grows six to eight feet tall. The white flowers are large and double, tinted with pink.
- D. SCABRA** (Fuzzy Deutzia). Flowers bell-shaped, in small bunches; foliage oval, very rough underneath; tall grower.
- D. SCABRA FORTUNEI** (Fortune Deutzia). Flowers in this variety are larger than the type. White. June. Three to six feet.
- D. SCABRA WATERERI** (Waterer Deutzia). Tall grower with beautiful single pink flowers in June.

Diervilla—Weigela

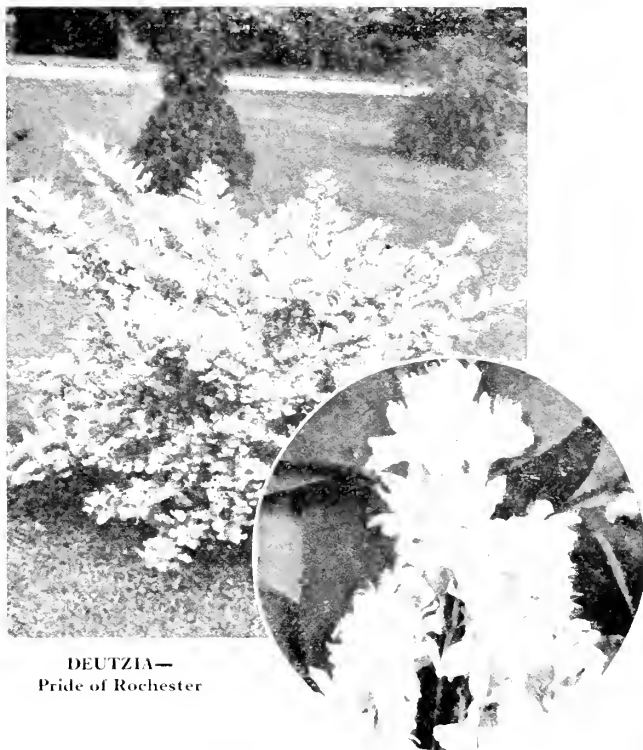
Another valuable genus from Japan. Shrubs of erect habit, while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they acquire age. They produce in June and July superb large trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors from pure white to red. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective and for margins the variegated-leaved varieties are admirably suited, their gay-colored foliage contrasting finely with the green of other shrubs. They flower after the lilacs in June.

- D. ABEL CARRIERE**. Flowers rose-carmine, purple-carmine in bud, with yellow spot in throat.
- D. AMABILIS** (Rose Weigela). A beautiful, distinct, pink-flowering sort of this valuable shrub.
- D. CANDIDA** (Snow Weigela). Of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large-sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom through the Summer, even until Autumn. A valuable variety.
- D. DESBOIS**. One of the best. Flowers a clear, very deep rose-pink.
- D. EVA RATHKE**. Flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful distinct, clear shade.
- D. FLORIBUNDA** (Crimson Weigela). A June-flowering variety of tall growth. The flowers are small but numerous and a beautiful crimson when fully open.
- D. HENDERSON**. Flowers light crimson.
- D. MME. LEMOINE**. Flowers white with delicate blush, changing to pink.
- D. ROSEA** (Pink Weigela). An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.
- D. ROSEA NANA VARIEGATA** (Dwarf Variegated Weigela). Of dwarf habit and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers delicate rose-pink. It stands the sun well and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs.
- D. STELTZNERI** (Steltzner Weigela). Another variety of this well-known shrub with dark red flowers.
- D. VAN HOUTTEI** (Van Houtte Weigela). Flowers broad and flat. Deep rosy red with orange markings.

Euonymus

The Euonymus are all highly ornamental in Autumn, when covered with showy fruit.

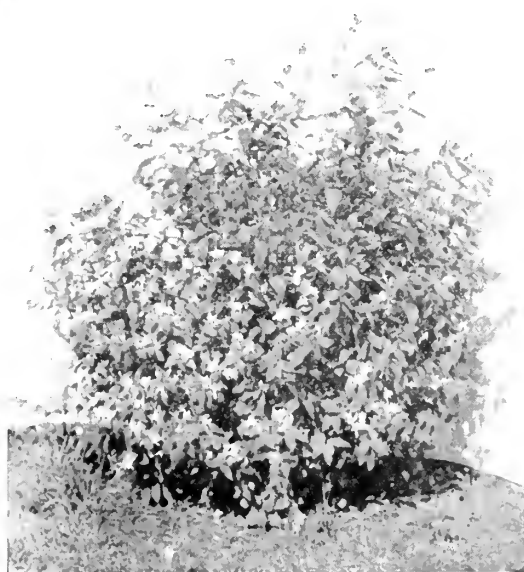
- E. ALATUS** (Winged Euonymus). Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Very beautiful in Autumn when foliage turns bright red.
- E. AMERICANUS** (Brook Euonymus). A tall-growing shrub with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in Autumn; fruit large, dark red.
- E. ATROPURPUREUS** (Wahoo). Shrub or small tree to 20 feet. Flowers purple. June. Leaves have splendid Fall coloring.



DEUTZIA—
Pride of Rochester

- E. EUROPAEUS** (European Burning Bush). Forms a tree sometimes 50 feet in height. Fruit white and rose-colored.
- E. RADICANS VARIEGATA** (Goldspot Burning Bush). A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit. Hardy. Foliage beautifully variegated with silvery-white tinged red in Winter. Unsurpassed for borders.

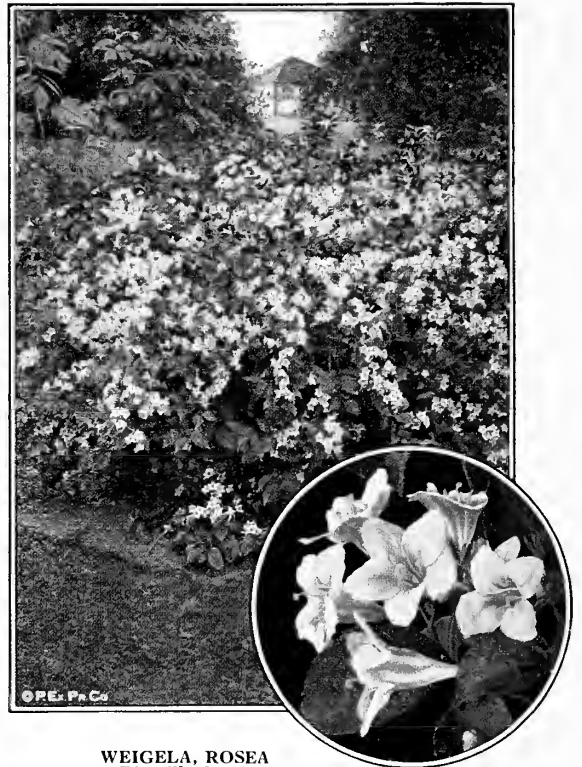
Our Landscape Department is at your service at any time, with information regarding all phases of landscaping and planting. In case you want a suggested plan for either original or replanting, we will be very glad to cooperate with you.



HONEYSUCKLE—Tartarian



DEUTZIA—Lemoinei



WEIGELA, ROSEA
Diervilla florida

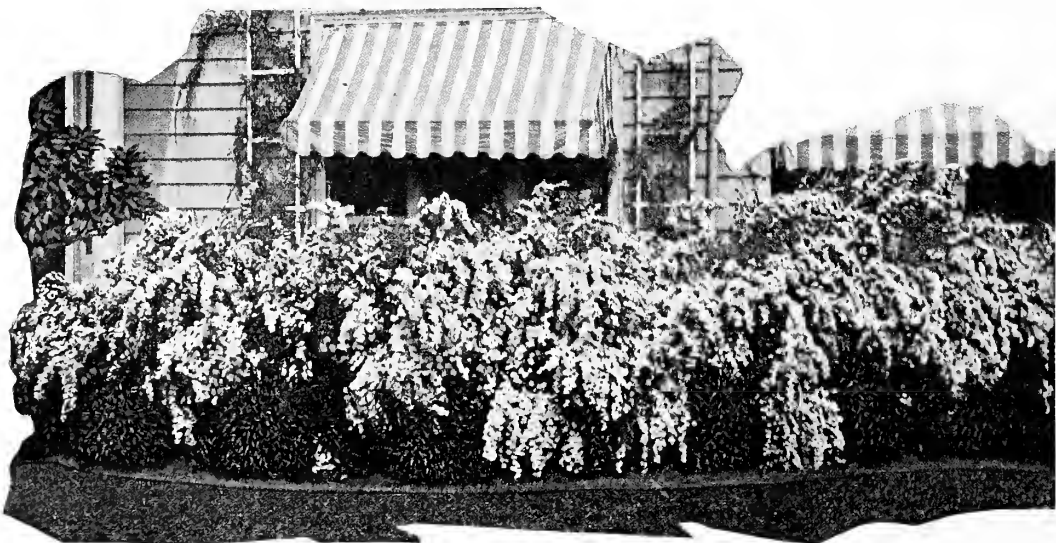
What Makes a Plant Grow?

The most important factor in plant growth is moisture. Moisture not only satisfies the thirst of the plant, but combines with the heat of the sun to render the plant food in the soils available for the use of the plants.

Amateur gardeners often make a mistake by hilling up plants, which causes both rainfall and artificially supplied water to run away from the plant instead of reaching the roots. The correct way is to leave a slight depression around the plant, and then allow the water to run freely from the hose until a little pool is formed. Merely to

sprinkle the surface of the soil is not sufficient, because it does not reach the roots, and a light sprinkling of the tops of the plants often does more harm than good. Trees, as well as smaller plants, require an abundance of water, especially during the growing season. Do not depend upon rainfall—it is too uncertain.

Two to three inches of top soil should be kept loose by cultivation. Most soils contain an abundance of plant food, but if not, that should be supplied by the use of well rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizer. One application each year is very beneficial.



SPIREA—S. Van Houttei (Planting)

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Eleagnus

- E. ANGUSTIFOLIA** (Russian Olive). Silvery green foliage, yellow flowers and fruit, make this tall shrub desirable for borders.
- E. LONGIPES** (Cherry Eleagnus). In July the plant is covered with bright red berries of large size and edible, the flavor being pungent and agreeable. Laden with fruit the bush is highly ornamental, and the fact that the leaves remain fresh till late in the Autumn gives it additional value for garden decoration.

Forsythia—Golden Bell

These splendid old shrubs, growing eight to ten feet in good soil, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow very early in Spring, before the leaves appear, and usually blooming with the Crocuses, which are frequently planted in front of and beneath them. All are of strong growth, entirely hardy, with curving branches that sometimes root at their tips; stems and leaves retain their color until late Fall.

- F. INTERMEDIA** (Border Forsythia). One of the most floriferous, with slender, arching branches and dark green, lustrous leaves. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers while the ground is covered with snow, and is one of the very first promises of the bright and beautiful Spring days to follow.
- F. SUSPENS A** (Weeping Forsythia). This variety has long, drooping branches.
- F. SUSPENS A FORTUNEI** (Fortune Forsythia). Handsome, erect form; very vigorous grower and very prolific bloomer. Flowers golden and continue a long time. It is a conspicuous object in shrubbery.
- F. SUSPENS A SIEBOLDI** (Siebold Forsythia). Shrub to eight feet, with slender, pendulous, trailing branches. Flowers golden-yellow. Blooms April-May.
- F. VIRIDISSIMA** (Greenstem Forsythia). The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts and are sometimes twisted. The bush is not quite so hardy as the others of the species and it is best to give it some slight protection in Winter in northern latitudes.

Hamamelis—Witch-Hazel

- H. VIRGINIANA** (Common Witch-Hazel). Valuable because of its fringe-like yellow flowers open so late in Fall—often in November—when there are few other blossoms outdoors anywhere. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with fine leaves that color to yellow, orange or purple in Fall and drop before the bright yellow flowers with narrow, twisted petals, appear, making them quite conspicuous among the bare branches. Likes a moist, sandy or peaty soil and partial shade.

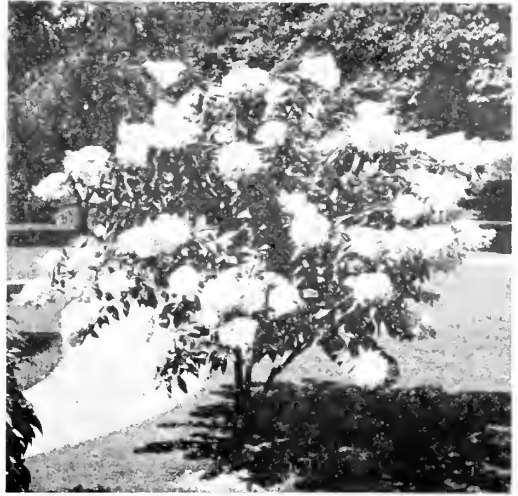
Hibiscus—Shrub Althea

The Altheas are fine, free-growing shrubs of very easy cultivation, desirable on account of flowering in August and September when nearly all other trees and shrubs are out of bloom. The Altheas are tender in some localities.

- H. SYRIACUS** (Shrub Althea). We have it in colors of blue, pink, purple, red or white. Order color desired.

Hippophae—Buckthorn

- H. RHAMNOIDES** (Common Sea Buckthorn). Foliage grayish white; quite attractive. Succeeds particularly well near salt water.



HYDRANGEA P. G.—Tree Form

Hydrangea

- H. ARBORESCENS STERILIS** (Smooth Hydrangea). This superb new Hydrangea is absolutely hardy and moreover, of easy culture, and is an exceedingly prolific bloomer; as high as 125 perfect blossoms, with an average of six inches in diameter have been found on a single plant at one time. Color is pure white, which is retained usually from four to five weeks. The flower clusters remain intact long after the leaves have fallen and frequently throughout the following Winter. Blooms first season. Should be cut back severely in Spring.
- H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA** (Panicked Hydrangea). Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during August and September. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The shrub shows to best advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back severely every Spring before growth starts. Grown in this way, it produces fewer flower-heads but much finer ones. Sometimes grown in tree form, making a strong, vigorous bush six to eight feet high. Needs close pruning and good fertilization in order to produce choice flowers.
- H. TREE FORM** (Tree Form of Panicle Hydrangea). A splendid specialty. Free flowering. Grows into fine tree shape, often seven to eight feet in height. Imported from Holland. Very fine.

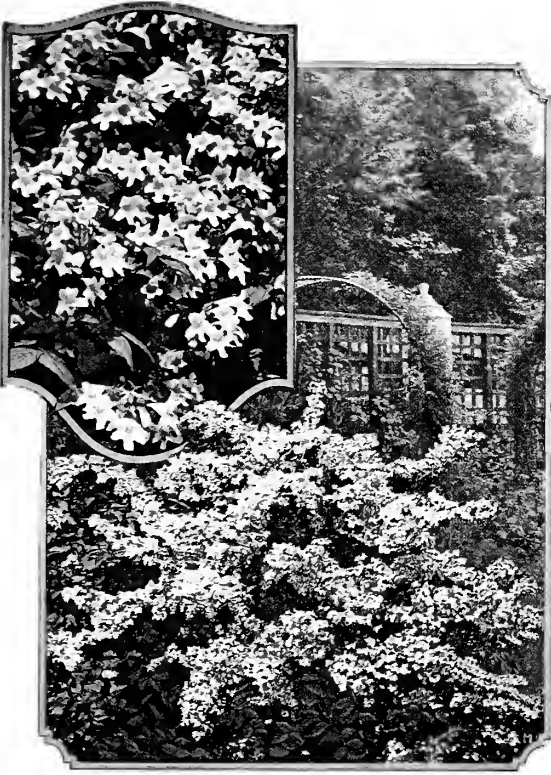
Hypericum—St. John's Wort

- H. AUREUM** (Golden St. Johnswort). A showy shrub of stiff, dense habit; foliage bluish; flowers golden yellow, from August to October. Prefers moist soil. Four feet.



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS—Hills of Snow

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS—Beauty Bush



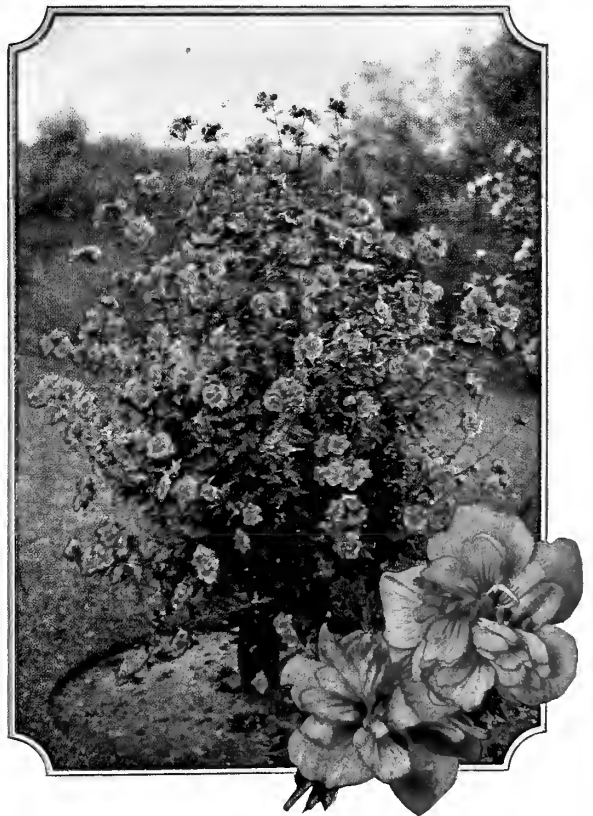
SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER—Spirea Bumalda
var. Anthony Waterer

*“The lawn is wide and deep and green,
And ’thwart its sward there may be seen*

*The shimmering sheen of golden light,
The Sun-God’s blessed gift of sight.”*



PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS—5 to 7 ft. May and June



ALTHEA

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



SPIREA—Billiardi



WEIGELA—Eva Rathke

*“And on the borders of the lawn
With greatest care the lines are drawn,*

*Where family groups of shrubs are grown
Each in allotted space alone.”*



JAPANESE RED BARBERRY—Red Leaved Barberry



DOGWOOD—Pink

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Ilex

- L. VERTICILLATA (Common Winterberry).** A very ornamental shrub with upright branches and light green foliage; its bright scarlet berries remaining on the branches until mid-Winter.
- I. CRENATA (Japanese Holly).** Upright growth, easily kept dense by occasional shearing. Small dark green leaves. One of the most useful of Evergreens. Thrives in sun or partial shade, near the seashore and in cities. For foundation and bed planting, hedges, and, when sheared, for formal effects.

Kerria—Corchorus

- K. JAPONICA (Kerria).** A slender, green-branched shrub, with globular yellow flowers from July to October.
- K. JAPONICA FLORE PLENO (Double Kerria).** Of medium size; double yellow flowers.
- K. ARGENTEA VARIEGATA (Silver Kerria).** A dwarf variety from Japan, with small green foliage edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest dwarf shrubs.

Kolkwitzia

- K. AMABILIS (Beauty Bush).** A new introduction from China. Closely related to *abelia* but perfectly hardy even in Massachusetts. In early June it is a mass of arching sprays of pale pink, tubular flowers which are somewhat deeper in the bud. The individual blossoms are almost an inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. When matured, it will probably reach a height of 6 to 7 feet.

Ligustrum—Privet

Beside being one of our best hedge plants, the different species of the Privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen and of dense, shapely habit. Their white flowers grow in sprays, are fragrant, and followed by berries of various colors.

- L. AMURENSE (Amur Privet).** The Chinese variety, hardier than the others, growing 8 to 12 feet high with dark green leaves which persist almost through the Winter and is really evergreen in the South. Bears erect panicles of handsome, white flowers in June, followed by black berries. Hardy in any location. One of the best for shrubbery planting.
- L. IBOLIUM (Ibodium Privet).** A fine hardy new variety, which we believe should displace California in climates where that variety is not perfectly hardy. Ibodium has the same beautiful foliage and other fine characteristics except that the leaves do not hang on as long in the Winter.
- L. IBOTA (Ibota Privet).** A fine and hardy border shrub of spreading habit, with curving branches and leaves of grayish green. Pure white flowers in June followed by bluish black seeds. Among the hardest of Privet varieties.



HONEYSUCKLE—
Upright or Bush

- L. OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet).** A species of unusual beauty that has become one of the most popular of all hedge plants, although it is being displaced in some climates by *ibodium* as it is not hardy everywhere. Its shiny green leaves give it great value for porch and terrace decoration and it can be sheared to any desired shape.

- L. REGELIANUM (Regel Privet).** The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches of this variety, with their longer, narrower leaves, are distinctly beautiful. One of the best as it is absolutely hardy. Berries remain on all Winter and are very attractive.

- L. VULGARE (European Privet).** A good hedge plant with narrow, dull green foliage and quite showy flowers of white in June and July. The clusters of black berries which follow hang on the shrub all Winter.

Lonicera—Upright Honeysuckle

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. Valuable for their handsome flowers and showy fruit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of Climbing Vines.

- L. BELLA ALBIDA (White Belle Honeysuckle).** White flowers; showy red fruit in great profusion; fine.
- L. CHRYSANTHA (Coralline Honeysuckle).** Shrub to 12 feet. Flowers in May-June, yellowish-white, changing to yellow. Fruits in August-September. Handsome in Autumn with its bright red fruit.
- L. FRAGRANTISSIMA (Winter Honeysuckle).** A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves, foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.
- L. HIRSUTA (Hairy Honeysuckle).** A high-climbing vine. Scentless orange-yellow flowers June, July. Hardy.
- L. MORROWI (Morrow Honeysuckle).** A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit. Vigorous grower, fine for heavy shrub planting.
- L. RUPRECHTIANA (Manchurian Honeysuckle).** Particularly valuable for its yellowish white flowers in June, followed by showy red fruit in the Autumn. Foliage dark green above and grayish beneath.
- L. TATARICA (Tatarian Honeysuckle).** Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. This and *grandiflora* appear to fine advantage when planted together. June.
- L. TATARICA ALBA (White Tatarian Honeysuckle).** Forms a high bush, with creamy-white, fragrant flowers. May and June.
- L. TATARICA RUBRA (Red Tatarian Honeysuckle).** Similar to the White Tatarian but with deep rose-pink flowers in early Summer.
- L. PILEATA (Privet Honeysuckle).** Low-spreading, and sometimes prostrate in habit. Foliage dense; leaves evergreen, or half evergreen, dark green and glossy above. Flowers yellowish-white, small, fragrant. Fruits bluish purple. Native of Central and Western China. Though this plant produces flowers that are rather insignificant, the handsome evergreen or nearly evergreen foliage and purple fruits render it a desirable shrub. It resembles a small-leaved Privet.

Maclura—Osage Orange

- M. POMIFERA (Osage Orange).** Chiefly grown as a hedge plant. Also planted as an ornamental tree for its handsome bright green foliage and the conspicuous orange-like fruit.

Pachysandra

- P. TERMINALIS (Japanese Pachysandra).** A low evergreen, six to eight inches high. Used largely as a ground cover in evergreen and shrub plantings.

Physocarpus

Horticultural Variety of *Physocarpus*

- GOLD LEAF NINEBARK.** Tall growing. The leaves are bright yellow in Spring, gradually changing to golden brown in Fall. Flowers double, white.

Potentilla—Cinquefoil

- P. FRUTICOSA (Shrubby Cinquefoil).** A low shrub with yellow flowers in June. A handsome and distinct variety.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



FLOWERING ALMOND
Prunus japonica

Philadelphus—Mock Orange

The *Philadelphus* is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season. It merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large-sized shrubs, 12 to 15 feet high. They can, of course, be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the *Diervilla* (*Weigela*). By planting the late-flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended.

P. CORONARIUS (Sweet Mock Orange). A well-known shrub, with pure white, highly scented flowers. One of the first to flower.

P. CORONARIUS AUREIS (Golden Mock Orange). A compact shrub with very brilliant yellow foliage in the Spring. Holds its color well. Good for contrast with dark-leaved shrubs. Flowers white, in May and June.

P. GRANDIFLORUS (Big Scentless Mock Orange). Has very large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

P. LEWISI (Lewis Mock Orange). A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant; blooms late, and valuable on that account.

P. LEMOINEI (Lemoine Mock Orange). Branches slender and arching. Flowers double in large racemes, very sweet-scented. One of the best dwarf spring-flowering shrubs. Color of bloom white, and time of bloom May.

P. LEMOINEI AVALANCHE (Avalanche). Very erect in growth. Leaves small and narrow. Branches slender and covered with showy white flowers in May and June.

P. NIVALIS (Snowbank Mock Orange). The stamens of this variety are cream-colored, thus rendering the whole flower snowy white. Flowers modorous.

P. VIRGINALIS (Mock Orange). Neat habit, the finest of this family. Blooms two inches in diameter. May and June.

Horticultural Varieties of *Philadelphus*

MONT BLANC (Mock Orange). A charming variety of dwarf habit, with very large, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance.

ZEYHER MOCK ORANGE (*P. Zeyheri*). Tall growing shrub, fragrant, showy white flowers. One of the best.

Prunus—Almond, Plum

P. JAPONICA FLORE PLENO ALBA (Double White-Flowering Almond). Produces beautiful double white flowers in May.

P. JAPONICA FLORE PLENO RUBRA (Double Pink Flowering Almond). Beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

P. CERASIFERA PISSARDI (Purple Leaf Plum). The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub. The leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint until they drop late in Autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree.

P. TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum). Native of China. Flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May.

Ptelea—Hoptree

P. TRIFOLIATA (Common Hoptree). A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged, and in clusters; flowers in June.

Rhodotypos—Jetbead

R. KERRIOIDES (Jetbead). From Japan. A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May succeeded by numerous small fruits.

Rhamnus—Buckthorn

R. CATHARTICA (Common Buckthorn). A fine, robust, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit.

R. FRANGULA (Glossy Buckthorn). Dense shrub with beautiful tinted foliage in Fall and red and black berries in September.



SYRINGA—Lemoinei



LILACS

Loveliest and Most Colorful of All Shrubs

*"Come down to Kew in lilac time,
In lilac time, in lilac time;
Come down to Kew in lilac time,
It isn't far from London."*

To those who have visited the famous Kew Gardens near London, the lovely lines of this English Poem have a special significance, for in both England and France Lilacs are among the most prized of all flowering shrubs.

Our early American history is indelibly associated with Lilacs. Nearly all of us carry a beautiful memory of an old-fashioned garden, that someone very dear to us used to tend, and these gardens of our mothers and grandmothers were never complete unless graceful plumed Lilacs wafted their unforgettable fragrance upon the Spring air. The fact that they are returning to their former popularity after a number of years of neglect is only added proof of the affection in which they are held by those who remember them in their hey-day of years ago.

The French Lilac—A Greening Specialty

The development of the French Lilac, a specialty of the Greening Nurseries, has given perhaps the greatest impetus to the return of the Lilac to popularity. This French Lilac is to be had in many unusual shades and double varieties that far surpass the commonly known species. They are being used as specimens, ornamental clumps, and where space is adequate, for screens and hedges. The taller specimens are ideal as a background for smaller shrubs.

Because of the unusually fine texture and color of the foliage, and the fact that it retains its beauty from early Spring until late Fall, Lilacs are great favorites with landscape specialists.

All of our imported varieties, listed on the next page, are thoroughly tested as to hardiness, ease of growing and beauty and profusion of flowers. The most fastidious growers will find them exactly to their liking. The amateur will have no difficulty in growing them successfully, for they require very little care.



LILAC, WHITE—*Syringa Marie Le Graye*

Magnificent French Lilacs

Specialty of Greening's

Syringa—Lilac

Well-known beautiful shrubs that are loved and admired by all.

- S. **CHINENSIS RUBRA**. Shrub attaining 12 feet in height, with slender, often arching branches. Very free flowering with deep purplish red flowers.
- S. **JAPONICA** (Japanese Tree Lilac). A species from Japan becoming a good-sized tree. Foliage dark glossy green. Flowers creamy white, odorless, borne in great panicles. Bloom a month later than other lilacs.
- S. **JOSIKEA** (Hungarian Lilac). A fine, distinct species of tree-like growth with dark, shining leaves. Purple flowers in June after other lilacs have ceased flowering.
- S. **LAVELLIENSIS**. Light blue.
- S. **MARLEYENSIS**. Red.
- S. **PERSICA ROSEA** (Pink Persian Lilac). This is the pink flowering sort of the *S. persica* with similar habit of growth and time of flowering.
- S. **ROTHOMAGENSIS RUBRA**. An abundant bearer of dark red flowers in large panicles. June.
- S. **VILLOSA ROSEA**. This sort is the pink flowering form of *S. villosa* with habits of growth and season of flowering similar to the above.

SINGLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

- S. **VULGARIS** (Common Violet Lilac). Bluish purple flowers or violet in color. Single. A standard variety.
- S. **VULGARIS ALBA** (Common White Lilac). Single flowers a creamy-white.
- S. **VULGARIS COERULEA** (Common Blue Lilac). Single blue flowers.
- S. **CHARLES X**. Single flowers of reddish-purple. This is a rapid-growing variety with large glossy leaves.
- S. **CONGO**. Single flowers, large. Panicles long. Color dark purplish-red, distinct and superb.
- S. **LUDWIG SPAETH**. Long panicles. Large individual flowers. Dark purplish-red.
- S. **MARIE LEGRAYE**. Single, white. Panicles large. One of the finest white.
- S. **RUBRA DE MARLEY** (Red Marley). Single flower of light red.
- S. **VOLCAN**. Large flowers of ruby red.



THE MAGNIFICENT FRENCH LILACS—
A Specialty of Greening's Nurseries

DOUBLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

- S. **ALPHONSE LAVALLEE**. A double-flowering sort. Flowers bluish lilac.
- S. **CHARLES JOLY**. Double dark purplish red flowers.
- S. **MME. CASIMIR PERIER**. Double, cream colored flowers, deliciously scented. Fine for cutting.
- S. **MARIE LEMOINE** (White)
- S. **PRESIDENT GREVY**. Double flowers of dark blue.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



GOLDEN ELDER—*Sambucus nigra* var. *aurea*

Rhus—Sumach

- R. AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumach)** (*R. canadensis*). A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white.
- R. COPALLINA (Shining Sumach)**. Shining green foliage, changing to crimson in Autumn. Greenish yellow flowers in Aug.
- R. COTINUS (Common Smoke Tree)**. From the South of Europe a much admired shrub for its curious fringe- or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-Summer. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and requires considerable space.
- R. GLABRA (Smooth Sumach)**. Very effective in Autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.
- R. GLABRA LACINIATA (Cutleaf Sumach)**. A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in Autumn.
- R. TYPHINA (Staghorn Sumach)**. A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in Autumn.
- R. TYPHINA LACINIATA (Shredded Sumach)**. A picturesque form with handsome leaves and deeply cut leaflets.

Ribes—Currant

This is the flowering currant. We have discontinued growing this shrub and strongly advise our customers not to plant it and as well to destroy all growing specimens.



SPIREA—*Arguta*

Robinia—Rose-Acacia

- R. HISPIDA (Rose-Acacia)**. A pretty low shrub with showy rose-colored flowers borne in loose clusters in May and June. Good in masses and on dry banks. As it spreads from the roots like the raspberry it should not be planted where it will interfere with other shrubs.
- R. HISPIDA ROSEA (Hairy Locust)**. Very low and shrubby, with beautiful, clear pink flowers in loose racemes. All parts of the plant, except the flowers are bristly or hairy.

Rubus

- R. ODORATUS (Flowering Raspberry)**. A strong-growing plant from three to six feet high. Leaves very large. Flowers one-half inch in diameter, of rose-purple, from several to many in the cluster. Prefers rich, shady situations. It is beautiful in foliage mass, spreading rapidly and soon overtops weaker plants. Valuable for landscape work and effects.

Sambucus—Elder

These are showy, rapid-growing, large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage. They blossom in June. The plants should be kept in good shape by a frequent use of the pruning knife.

- S. CANADENSIS (American Elder)**. Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish-purple berries in Autumn. A well known native shrub.
- S. CANADENSIS ACUTILOBA (Cutleaf American Elder)**. A beautiful variety with deeply and delicately cut dark green foliage. It is valuable on account of its beauty, hardiness and rapid growth and the ease with which it is transplanted.
- S. NIGRA (European Elder)**. A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September.
- S. NIGRA AUREA (Golden European Elder)**. A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies.
- S. NIGRA LACINIATA (Cutleaf European Elder)**. A handsome and distinct form, the leaves of which are regularly and finely dissected.
- S. PUBENS (Scarlet Elder)**. Shrub to 12 feet. Flowers yellowish-white, blooming in Spring. Berries scarlet.
- S. RACEMOSA (European Red Elder)**. Panicles of white flowers in Spring, followed by bright red berries.

Spirea

This shrub is adapted for banking against buildings, porches or for formal effect. Needs two prunings during the Summer. Very effective.

- S. ANTHONY WATERER**. A new form of better habit than the type, with larger corymbs of rosy crimson.
- S. ARGUTA (Garland Spirea)**. A slender dwarf, three to five feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.
- S. AUREA**. Golden-leaved Spirea.
- S. BILLIARDI (Billiard Spirea)**. A narrow, dense shrub six feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August, also in Fall.
- S. BETHLEHEMENSIS (Pink Meadow Spirea)** (*S. latifolia*). Shrub two to five feet, with bright or dark red-brown twigs. Flowers white, slightly blushed, with the stamens and disk more or less pinkish. Blooms June till August.
- S. CALLOSA ALBA** (*S. japonica*). Of dwarf compact growth, four feet high, with upright branches and bluish-green foliage; crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all Summer.
- S. CALLOSA RUBRA**. Red-flowered.
- S. DOUGLASSI (Douglass Spirea)**. Upright in growth to five to seven feet, with reddish-brown branches and narrow, oblong leaves. Bears spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.
- S. FROBELI (Frobel Spirea)**. A taller form of Spirea than the Anthony Waterer, with broader leaves, having bright crimson flowers.
- S. FORTUNEI**. Bears large panicles of deep rosy flowers all Summer.
- S. MARGARITA**. Handsome, very free-flowering shrub. Flowers large, bright pink. Blooms July-August. Height five feet.
- S. PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS**. Strong-growing with white flowers along the stems. Very useful for screening purposes where immediate effect is desired; very hardy; a splendid plant for shady places.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Spiraea—Continued

- S. PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO** (Bridal Wreath) (*S. prunifolia*). Among the earliest of the double Spireas to bloom, very graceful and plume-like in effect, branches being covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double, white flowers and sweeping outward in gentle curves.
- S. REEVESIANA** (Reeves Spirea). Tall and graceful, five to eight feet high, with dark bluish-green lance-like foliage and large, pure white double flowers in May and June.
- S. SORBARIA SORBIFOLIA**. A distinct species with large compound leaves and large heads of white flowers.
- S. THUNBERGI** (Thunberg Spirea). Distinct and most attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early Spring; in Autumn its narrow leaves change to bright red and orange. Forms a dense, feathery bush.
- S. TRICHOCARPA** (Korean Spirea). A handsome species from Korea introduced by Arnold Arboretum. It has larger flowers than the common Bridal Wreath, *S. VanHouttei*. It is extremely hardy and a wonderful grower, making a large, handsome specimen within a short time. It blooms a little later than the Bridal Wreath and has large, dome-shaped clusters of flowers which are very distinctly "eyed" or marked at the center, so that it does not have quite the same dead-white effect. We are sure this is one of the most valuable new shrubs, introduced within the past decade, and we recommend it for general planting.
- S. VAN HOUTTEI** (Van Houttei Spirea). One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. A grand shrub for planting singly or in groups or as a banking against buildings. Makes one of the best shrub hedges.

Stephanandra

- S. FLEXUOSA** (Cutleaf Stephanandra). A beautiful shrub with graceful, spreading, drooping branches. Deeply cut foliage, bearing pure white flowers in June in panicle racemes. Valuable for shrubberies or rocky banks. In exposed places it kills to the ground in Winter but regains its growth quickly in the Spring.

Symphoricarpos

- S. RACEMOSUS** (Common Snowberry). A well known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that will remain on the plant through part of the Winter. The white berries are the most attractive characteristic of the shrub.
- S. VULGARIS** (Coralberry). Similar to the Snowberry White, except that the berries are smaller and red in color. The habit is of slightly drooping nature and of vigorous growth. Succeeds in shady places.



COMMON SNOWBALL—*Viburnum*

Tamarix

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs of strong but slender, upright, spreading growth. Their foliage is as light and feathery as asparagus, and they are valuable for planting near the seaside.

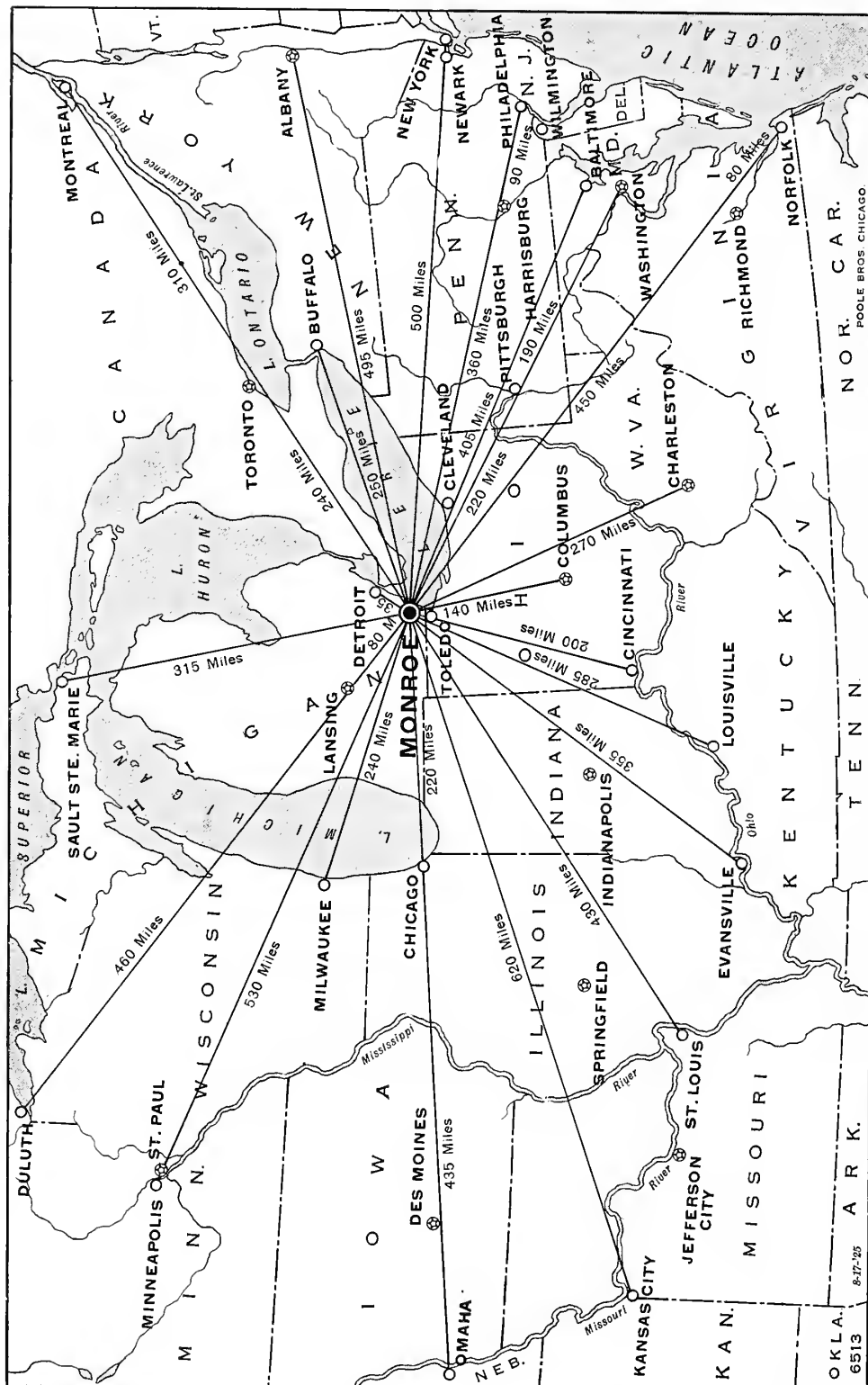
- T. AFRICANA** (African Tamarix). Bright pink flowers in slender racemes in April and May. Shrub is 15 feet tall and is very showy with its reddish bark.
- T. AMURENSIS** (Amur Tamarix). Similar to *T. pentandra*. Purple branches. Valuable for graceful foliage. Loves dry soil.
- T. GALLICA** (French Tamarix). Delicate pink or white flowers in slender-panicle racemes in Spring or early Summer; leaves bluish green. Grows to 15 feet high.
- T. GALLICA INDICA** (India Tamarix). Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays. Foliage in dull green.
- T. HISPIDA** (Kashgar Tamarix). A pink-flowered variety. Blooms in August and September. Desirable. Best for cut flowers.
- T. PENTANDRA** (Five Stamen Tamarix). Shrub or small tree with usually purple branches. Red and pink flowers in August and September.

Viburnum—Arrow-wood

The Viburnums are our most useful shrubs, being hardy, of good habit, bearing handsome flowers in Summer, followed by showy fruit.

- V. ACERIFOLIUM** (Mapleleaf Viburnum). Foliage resembles the red maple. Flowers yellow-white, showy, in flat heads. Fruit almost black. Blooms May. Good for low places or under trees.
- V. AMERICANUM** (American Cranberry Bush). Similar to *V. opulus* but habit more open and spreading. This is a handsome native shrub, very decorative in fruit, which begins to color in July, remaining on branches and keeping its color until the following Spring. The berries are not eaten by birds.
- V. CARLESI** (Fragrant Viburnum). An early-flowering Viburnum of fine habit, bearing deliciously fragrant white flowers in May, being one of the first shrubs to flower. We consider this one of the most important introductions of recent years.
- V. CASSINOIDES** (Withe-rod). Cymes of white flowers in June. Black berries in Autumn. Handsome foliage.
- V. DENTATUM** (Arrowwood). Flowers greenish white. One of the best shrubs for massing for foliage effect.
- V. LANTANA** (Wayfaring Tree). A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit; retains its foliage very late.
- V. LENTAGO** (Nannyberry). Flowers creamy-white, very fragrant; foliage a light glossy green.
- V. MOLLE** (Kentucky Viburnum). A robust-growing shrub, with cymes of white flowers, which appear later than those of the other Viburnums.
- V. OPULUS** (European Cranberry Bush). Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries, resembling cranberries, esteemed by many, hang until destroyed by frost late in the Fall.
- V. OPULUS NANA** (Dwarf Cranberry Bush). A very dwarf, compact form of *Viburnum opulus*, seldom growing over one foot high. We predict that this shrub will soon be exceedingly popular.
- V. OPULUS STERILE** (Common Snowball). A well-known favorite shrub, of large size with globular clusters of pure white sterile flowers the latter part of May.
- V. PUBESCENS** (Downy Viburnum). This variety has slender, upright branches. Is a handsome shrub of compact habit, three to six feet high.
- V. TOMENTOSUM** (Double File Viburnum). The single form of the beautiful Japanese Snowball; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and free blooming. Very desirable.
- V. TOMENTOSUM PLICATUM** (Japanese Snowball). From North China, of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the Common Snowball in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

WEIGELA. See Diervilla.



COME AND VISIT OUR NURSERY BY AUTOMOBILE, RAILWAY OR BOAT

Our 1500 acres of the finest nursery land, located in the Great Lakes region, where we have the finest climate and soil for fruit growing in the United States, is accessible by road, rail and water to all of the districts shown on this map. Plan on coming to visit us this Spring and select your own stock, which is the most satisfactory method of buying. Visitors are always welcome to our great nursery plant and some one is always in attendance to show you our wonderful facilities and stock. Just as it is easy to get to us from any point shown on this map, our facilities for shipping to this territory are unequalled. The famous Dixie Highway passes our nursery as does the Eastern Michigan Electric Railway, which has freight connections to the greater part of this territory. The two great Eastern Trunkline Railways, the New York Central and Pennsylvania pass through Monroe as do the Wabash and Pere Marquette System. At Toledo, only 20 miles away, we have connections with every eastern Railroad and at Detroit, 35 miles away, or at Toledo, we have access to the many steamship lines plying the Great Lakes. We will be glad to see you at any time.

The Greening Landscape Association

An Association of
Graduate Landscape Architects



*"I do hold it, in the Royal ordering of
gardens, there ought to be gardens for all the
months of the year, in which severally
things of beauty may be then in season."*

—FRANCIS BACON

The Greening Landscape Association is prepared to undertake the designing of plans and preparing of specifications for landscape work in parks, cemeteries, golf courses, sub-divisions, country clubs, estates, residences etc., to supply the material therefor, and supervise all construction work.

THE GREENING LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION IS
A SUBSIDIARY OF THE GREENING NURSERY
COMPANY AND WAS ORGANIZED IN 1912.

Landscape Gardening ~ A Scientific Art

THERE is a vast difference between the gardener whose knowledge is limited to the manual phases of gardening, and the landscape architect.

The true landscape architect is a professional man, college trained, who must be proficient in civil engineering, architecture, road making, draining and construction, as well as in all branches of plant lore; but this scientific knowledge is only a part of his equipment. Of equal necessity are qualities of imagination and artistic sense developed to a high degree; for the landscape architect is, above all else, a creator of beauty.

As the architect conceives the picture of a building to be constructed before he has put pencil to paper, so must the landscape specialist have a clear vision of what he plans to create. He must know architecture, that his landscaping may be harmonious with the buildings it surrounds; he must understand how to make the most of the natural environment or how to change it, if necessary, to meet his requirements.

After all this preliminary work is done, he selects what he needs from nature's vast treasures of tree and rock; of vine and flower, and sets about the intriguing task of painting the landscape with beauty. Truly, may it be said that here we have one of the most fascinating of the arts.

The Greening Landscape Association a Highly Specialized Organization

All of the exacting qualifications that we have outlined above, are represented in the Greening Landscape Association personnel.

Here you will find an association of graduate landscape architects; a professional group amply qualified to plan and execute any type of landscape work, regardless of its extent or the difficulties involved. Some of the largest commissions awarded in recent years have been entrusted to the Greening organization. At the same time no planting is too modest to merit the same careful attention and high artistic standards required for the more pretentious work.

This service is complete in every detail, combining plans and supervision of the highest technical and artistic excellence with all of the requisite stock for planting—this also of established Greening standards. The responsibility for the entire result is thus concentrated in one organization, which eliminates all uncertainty and dissatisfaction.

Estimates for Landscaping Service

Small gardens can usually be designed without the expense of a personal visit, if distance must be considered.

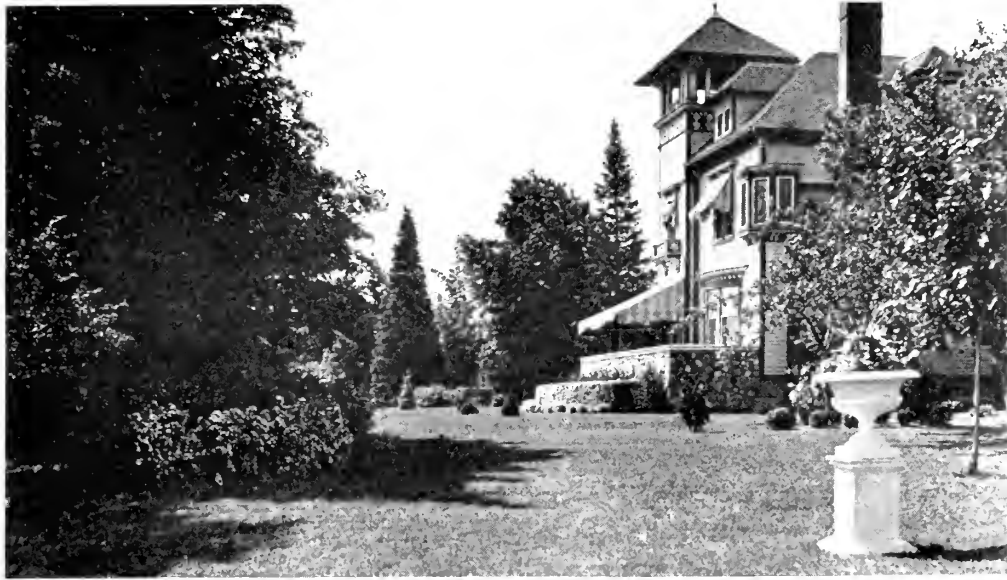
All we require are photographs and measurements, with whatever preferences you care to express.

It requires so much time and expense to rectify mistakes in even the smallest garden, that professional advice is an economy rather than an expense.

Artistic planting adds much to the value of property, and unlike the buildings, increases in value as time goes on.

Larger Commissions—especially those requiring a topographical survey, are handled in a different manner, which will be explained in person by our representative.

We will be glad to receive your inquiries, even though you are not ready to have the work done—consideration of such an important matter, as far in advance as possible, is always advisable.



A Greening Planting of Many Years Ago. Although this planting was made by us some 25 years ago, only the style of architecture betrays age. The landscaping, brought to a beautiful maturity and intelligently maintained, is the outstanding feature in the present day attractiveness of this home. As buildings depreciate, good plantings become more beautiful, helping your real estate values to maintain an even keel.



A Naturalistic Pool. This view shows a portion of our eight acre park situated within the Greening Nursery holdings. Visitors always welcome. Here a screen of tall Elms and Willows, supplemented by large Shrubs and Evergreens which sweep down in a curved line to the low growing water plants, gives this pool almost complete privacy. Perhaps you have some favorite spot that with a proper screening might become an out-of-door recreation room.



What is Lacking in This Home? Here is a beautiful example of Colonial architecture that is lacking in one thing, and that is—trees. The Colonists built their early American homes with an environment of forest trees; great vistas of park-like expanse surrounded the homes of old Virginia. The house shown above has not enough foreground to warrant a great amount of planting, but a few trees judiciously placed would add immeasurably to its beauty. The planting, as indicated by numbers, is as follows: No. 1, Red Cedar; No. 2, *Lonicera morrowi*; No. 3, *Althea*; Hedge, *Ilex privet*.



What to Avoid in Planting. The grounds at the rear of this house are greatly over-planted. As with anything else, landscape planting may be easily overdone. These grounds have not really been landscaped. We have here a heterogeneous collection of trees and shrubs, without any regard for a harmonious ensemble. Before doing any extensive planting, you will save money by consulting a landscape specialist.



A Formal Treatment in the Back Yard of Mr. E. D. Speck, Grosse Pointe, Mich. This sunken garden has a small lily pond as the central figure, and a sun-dial in the foreground. Trees and shrubbery selected for contrast in texture of foliage soften the squareness of outline.



A Beautiful and Well Balanced Planting. This photograph illustrates the possibilities of banking shrubs, with an open lawn and trees for contrast. The clipped hedge is in excellent taste and in perfect keeping with the straight lines of the house. The planting consists of the following stock, indicated by numbers and planted at an average of 3 feet apart. No. 1, *Lonicera tatarica rosea*; No. 2, *Berberis Thunbergii*; No. 3, *Spirea Van Houttei*; No. 4, *Diervilla Rosea*; No. 5, *Spirea Van Houttei*; No. 6, *Philadelphus aurea*; No. 7, Climbing Rose, Dorothy Perkins; No. 8, *Amelopsis Veitchii*; No. 9, *Ligustrum Ovalifolium*.



An Excellent Planting for Autumn Color Effects. Here we have a house of undistinguished architecture, made into a beautiful home by intelligent planting. This simple plan can be developed with three varieties of shrubs, as follows:

The flowering shrubs numbered one in the photograph are the Snowball Hydrangea. The shrubs planted closely against the porch and steps numbered two, are Barberry Thunbergi. The red leaved variety might well be substituted for this green leaved variety. In either case the bright red berries remaining throughout the winter add a touch of color which is very pleasing.

The vines growing on the wall, numbered three, are Boston Ivy. The shade tree on the lawn helps materially to soften the effect.



A WELL PLANNED ENTRANCE

A beautiful entrance planting in which Evergreens are effectively combined with flowering shrubs. With a carefully placed grouping such as this, a wonderful all-year round effect may be obtained. The evergreens, of course, retaining their green foliage through the Winter and contrasting with them the bright berries of the shrubs. A well done planting such as this adds a great deal to the entrance, as well as insuring a greater degree of privacy to the ground floor at the front.



EAST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, JACKSON, MICHIGAN — A DIFFICULT PROBLEM BEAUTIFULLY SOLVED

The treatment of the school grounds was considered a difficult problem because of their elevations and a steep hill. The school building is located 150 feet from the street line and 25 feet above it. A happy solution was reached by building two grass terraces and relieving the steep hill and the terraces by means of careful landscape planting of shrubs, trees, evergreens and hedges, producing an effect that is one of the most beautiful of any school grounds in the State.

This planting was also designed on the Botanical Garden idea. Hundreds of shrubs, flowers and trees were planted, yet combined into a harmonious whole, forming a wonderful educational feature in the study of trees and plant life.

One cannot put a price on the value of such a landscape development. The above photograph was taken three years after planting.



THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE AT ANN ARBOR

This industrial planting, designed by the Greening Landscape Association and developed by them with nursery stock furnished by the Greening Nursery Company, was designed especially to secure an immediate effect. The above photograph, taken only one month after planting, shows how admirably this was accomplished. Without the landscaping, we would have just another severe-looking industrial building. The pleasing appearance which was obtained in such a short time, is another instance where an investment in beauty may be expected to pay large dividends in public good will and the pride of employees.



FORDSON HIGH SCHOOL, FORDSON, MICH.

The Finest and Most Beautiful School in the World

More than \$2,000,000, a large part of it contributed by Henry Ford and the Ford Motor Company, was spent in an effort to make this school unequaled, both in beauty and facilities, in the world. In pursuance of this policy the

School Board called upon the Greening Landscape Association to design and carry out the landscape work. In this development, money was not spared and over \$30,000 was expended on the landscaping, nearly \$13,000 of which was required for nursery stock alone. As is the case with most public buildings, immediate effect was desired as well as the natural development in beauty that could be expected from year to year. This photograph was taken just one year after planting, and shows an exceptional result for such a short period of time. The school ground covers four city blocks — approximately ten acres. This type of architecture needs careful landscaping to offset an ap-

pearance of bleakness in winter time, as the gray stone material is rather lacking in color and needs the brightness of Evergreens and berry-bearing shrubs.

In addition to the beautiful effect of the landscape work, as many varieties of trees, shrubs and evergreens were planted as was possible in order that the grounds might be in a small way, a sort of arboretum for the pupils to use during their studies. More than 25 varieties of deciduous trees, 40 varieties of evergreens and 200 varieties of shrubs were used. Despite the great numbers of varieties, the whole planting has been blended into one harmonious whole. Winter or Summer this building is a thing of beauty, instead of being, as many public buildings are, merely a fine structure set down upon a plot of ground.

Money spent in landscaping school grounds is money well spent from an educational standpoint as well as beauty.

BOARD OF EDUCATION
CITY OF FORDSON
FORDSON, MICHIGAN

July 12, 1928

Greening Nursery Co.,
Monroe, Mich.

ATT: Mr. Ben Greening

Gentlemen:

It is certainly a pleasure to me to be delegated by the Board of Education to communicate with you and express the feelings of the Board and myself in regard to the landscape work which was done by your company on the grounds of the new Fordson High School. It is certainly gratifying to know that your company has taken a hold of the work after being awarded the contract of landscape work over all competitors. It is the confidence that the Board of Education has had in your company in giving you this work. After making a thorough investigation of the material which you had on hand at the time the committee visited your place of business at Monroe, Michigan, was also very important.

The work performed at the new Fordson High School has been one of the outstanding features. It is admired by everyone who has seen it and quite a bit of comment has been passed. The lawn, shrubbery and trees are showing up very nicely at this time of the year which would not be true if the material and workmanship were of an inferior grade.

In behalf of the Fordson Board of Education and the undersigned, I wish to congratulate you and your organization for the excellent service you have rendered us.

Hoping we may have the pleasure of again dealing with your company.

Yours very truly,

FORDSON BOARD OF EDUCATION
Fred C. Oehmke, Business Manager

Landscaping Memorial Parks

Permanent Natural Beauty an Invaluable Asset

Increasing interest is being evinced each year in the beautifying of Memorial Parks by scientific landscaping.

It has been our privilege to handle numerous commissions of this kind to the entire satisfaction of our clients.

We not only have our own landscape organization, but grow in our nursery all of the trees, shrubs and other plants necessary to complete the work. This enables us to render to our clients a valuable service, that is guaranteed from the point where the work is started until the quality and growth of the planting is assured. This concentration of the entire responsibility in one organization is of great advantage, especially where the rapid development of the project is of such vital importance, as is usually the case with Memorial Parks.

At the present time we have eight of these Memorial Parks in progress. They represent a modern conception of perpetuating the memory of the dead, through the development of natural, park-like beauty. By one writer they have been described as "A living shrine of beauty, dedicated to sacred memories."

If you are interested in any park development, we will be very glad to send a representative to discuss the matter with you, and tender plans and suggestions without obligation.

The letter that we are quoting opposite concerns a recently completed Memorial Park in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Please note that we not only added to the beauty of the development, but provided for additional revenue of \$18,000.

In handling work of this kind, distance is no object. We have every facility for long distance service.

GRAND RAPIDS MEMORIAL PARK ASSOCIATION
1209 Grand Rapids Trust Building
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

March 14, 1928

*Greening Nursery Co.,
Monroe, Michigan
Gentlemen:*

In response to your request as to the progress of the work at Rest Lawn, I want to say that it is progressing splendidly, and far beyond our expectations of the possibility of accomplishment, at this time of the year. The work is not only satisfactory, but I want to say that we are more than satisfied.

One thing that we will always be deeply grateful to you for, is your re-vamping in the landscaping of the original engineer's plan. This re-vamping has not only given us a far more artistic and desirable lay-out, but has given us additional salable lots, to the value of \$18,000. This is the thing that really counts.

In the designing and planning of a cemetery, it is indeed good to come in contact with people who appreciate the economic value, as well as the artistic.

If there is any way in which we can serve you at any time, we will be only too glad to have you write us.

Sincerely yours,
THOMAS H. VANDER MEY,
Secretary

T.V.MS

"Show me the manner in which a nation or a community cares for its dead, and I will measure—with mathematical exactness—the sympathies of its people, their respect for the laws of the land and their loyalty to high ideals."

—Gladstone.

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

Deciduous Trees

In the planting of the right varieties of trees for suitability and harmonious combination, considerable knowledge of tree life, climate, soil conditions etc. is required. Planting too closely is one of the common faults; inadequate root space does not allow the tree to grow properly and thus attain its greatest natural beauty.

We have a department where complete information regarding trees, shrubs and flowers is at your service without charge. If it is not possible for you to pay us a personal visit, we will be very glad to give you whatever information we can by mail if you will write us the details of your problem.

Ailanthus

A. GLANDULOSA (Ailanthus). An extremely quick-growing tree, 60 feet tall and tropical looking with pinnate, palm-like leaves. Valuable because it thrives in smoky cities and in soils where other trees perish.

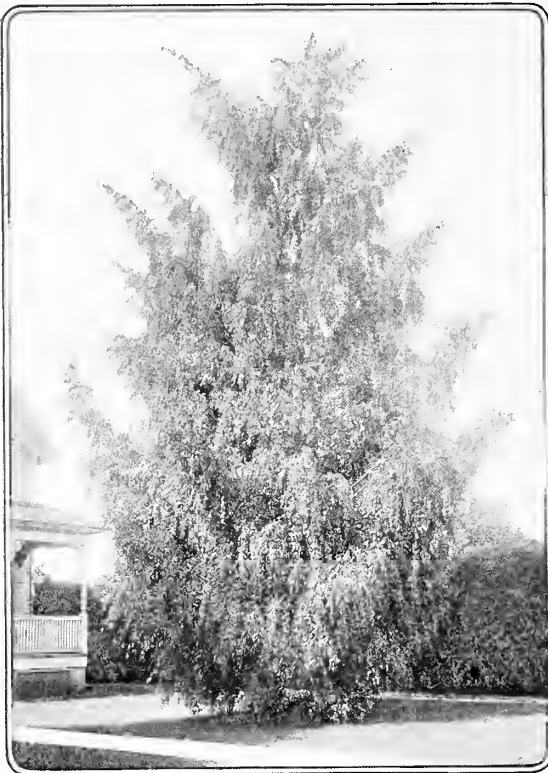
Acer—Maple

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils, free from diseases, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. Nearly all are brilliantly colored in Fall, especially the North American species.

A. DASYCARPUM (Silver Maple). Of quicker growth than most trees, and valuable where immediate shade is required. Forms a large, spreading head; the fine leaves are silvery beneath.

A. DASYCARPUM WIERI LACINIATUM (Wier Maple). A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half drooping habit. The leader grows rapidly upright, while the slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward.

A. NEGUNDO (Box Elder). This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree, 70 feet high. Found valuable for planting and timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the west, where it endures both drought and cold.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH



STREET PLANTING

Community Street Planting

This street view shows the proper spirit, home and civic pride, liberal space between building and lot line gives breadth of effect to the scene. The planting arrangement is informal and good. The trees in front are *Ulmus americana*, one of our best avenue trees. This scene will improve with age. You will not be mistaken if you carry out this same idea on your street.

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued

Acer—Maple—Continued

- A. PLATANOIDES** (Norway Maple). A handsome tree, of large, fairly rapid growth, 80 to 100 feet, forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and broad, deep green leaves, sturdy, compact, vigorous, it is one of the very best trees for lawns, parks and gardens.
- A. PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI** (Schwedler Maple). The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in Spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In Mid-Summer they are purplish green, in Autumn golden yellow.
- A. PSEUDOPLATANUS** (Sycamore Maple). A broad, handsome tree of medium size, rarely over 60 feet high, with larger, darker leaves than other Maples. Casts dense, cool shade.
- A. RUBRUM** (Red Maple). Excellent habit, scarlet flowers in early Spring; dense foliage, gorgeous color in Autumn.
- A. SACCHARUM** (Sugar Maple). This tree is chieftain of its kind, straight, spreading symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height, and longer lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its leaves have very rich Autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.
- A. PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM** (Red Japanese Maple). Hardy. Leaves blood-red in Spring, changing to dark purple; pretty throughout the season. Very dwarf growing.

Aralia

- A. SPINOSA** (Devil's Walking Stick). A showy native with broad, handsomely cut leaves and huge clusters of small white flowers in July. Its Winter effect is unique and handsome. Grows to 30 to 40 feet high.

Betula—Birch

- B. ALBA** (European White Birch). This is the famous birch of literature, growing sometimes 80 feet high. Quite erect when young, its branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow-white and very effective in landscape views, especially if grown in front of dark evergreens. (Note: When young the bark of this variety is gray).
- B. ALBA LACINIATA PENDULA** (Cutleaf Weeping Birch). One of the most popular of the weeping trees. Foliage deeply cut, drooping in the most picturesque manner; silvery white bark; vigorous growth.
- B. LUTEA** (Yellow Birch). Bark is silvery gray or light orange; leaves hairy along the veins beneath; one of the most valuable forest trees in the Northern States. A blaze of gold in Autumn. Height 60 feet.
- B. NIGRA** (River Birch). Shaggy, reddish orange bark. Fine for naturalistic work in moist places.

Carpinus—Hornbeam

- C. CAROLINIANA** (American Hornbeam). Shrubby tree, good foliage. Valuable for screen or hedge.

Catalpa

- C. BUNGEI** (Manchurian Catalpa). A curious dwarf Catalpa. It is very useful in formal work when grafted on stems of the *Catalpa Speciosa*, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head 10 to 12 feet high, of great soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, strong-growing, unique.
- C. SPECIOSA** (Western Catalpa). A fine, hardy sort, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse-grained soft wood is very durable and useful for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the others and grows to be a large tree 100 feet high.



AMERICAN LINDEN

Celtis—Hackberry

- C. OCCIDENTALIS** (Hackberry). A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. It grows 100 to 120 feet high and its light green leaves are glossy, pointed, almost entirely free from insects; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy and healthy, thriving in all soils.

Fagus—Beech

The Beeches are noted for their rich, glossy foliage and elegant habit. The purple-leaved, cut-leaved and weeping Beeches are three remarkable trees, beautiful even while very young, but magnificent when they acquire age. As single specimens upon the lawn they exhibit an array of valuable and attractive features not to be found in other trees.

- F. AMERICANA** (American Beech). One of the finest American trees.
- F. PURPUREA RIVERSI** (Rivers' Beech). Compact, symmetrical habit of growth and crimson foliage early in Spring, changing to dark purple in Summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.
- F. SYLVATICA** (European Beech). A beautiful tree attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet.

Fraxinus—Ash

- F. AMERICANA** (American White Ash). A well known native tree. Height 100 feet.

Gleditsia—Honey Locust

- G. TRIACANTHOS** (Common Honey Locust). Good for park or street planting and makes impenetrable hedges if planted thickly and pruned severely. Bears small pink flowers in May in racemes followed by pods often 18 inches long. Height 60 feet.

Juglans—Walnut

Refer to page 31.



CATALPA BUNGEI

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued



QUERCUS PALUSTRIS—Pin Oak

Larix—Larch

Refer to Evergreens and Conifers. Page 58.

Liquidambar

L. STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum). A tree that is beautiful at all stages and useful in all sorts of plantings. It has a narrow, ovate head, formed of short, corky-winged branches and masses of star-shaped, lustrous leaves that color to intense crimson-scarlet in Fall. Even in Winter its odd, swinging seed balls and cork-winged branches make it picturesque and interesting. The name is from its fragrant sap and leaves.

Morus—Mulberry

M. TATARICA (The Russian Mulberry). A very hardy variety with reddish fruit.

M. ALBA PENDULA (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the best of small weeping lawn trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Foliage light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish purple. Thrifty and hardy.



WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE

Platanus—Plane Tree, Sycamore

P. ORIENTALIS (Oriental Plane). One of the oldest cultivated trees and among the best for street and avenue planting. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, healthy, free from insects, vigorous in all soils, especially along the water's edge. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, leathery, clear-cut leaves that turn yellow in Fall.

Populus—Poplar

P. BOLLEANA (Bolleana Poplar). Similar to the well-known Lombardy Poplar in habit, but broader, and like it useful in breaking the monotony of lower round-topped trees. Will grow to a tall spire, 80 feet high. Its leaves are glossy green above, silvery beneath. A favorite with landscape gardeners.

P. DELTOIDES MONILIFERA (Carolina Poplar). Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons it makes a strong, durable tree, 60 to 80 feet high.



SILVER MAPLE

P. NIGRA ITALICA (Lombardy Poplar.) Attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outline of most other trees.

P. SIMONI (Narrow Simon Poplar). A new variety, compact and columnar. Of longer life and greater dependability than Lombardy Poplar.

Quercus—Oak

Although their growth at first is slow, if planted in good soil the Oaks will outgrow many other trees. For wide lawns, parks and public grounds, avenues, etc., where they have room to develop, few trees are so majestic and imposing, so enduring, so varied in expression. Their great vigor and hardihood enables them to withstand many untoward conditions.

Q. ALBA (White Oak). Broad, open head; in the Fall purplish-brown leaves, on spreading branches, held through Winter.

SHADE TREES—Continued

Quercus—Oak—Continued

- Q. COCCINEA** (Scarlet Oak). Leaves deeply cut and deep green, changing to the most brilliant crimson in the Fall and persisting practically all Winter.
- Q. PALUSTRIS** (Pin Oak). Almost pyramidal in habit and sometimes described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows and develops the family characteristics faster than most oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues, planted within the last score of years. It grows 60 to 80 feet, sometimes taller. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided. Orange-scarlet in Fall.
- Q. ROBUR** (English Oak). The Royal Oak of England, a well known tree of spreading, slow growth.
- Q. RUBRA** (Common Red Oak). Stately, spreading, symmetrical; leaves shining deep green, rich Fall color. A most beautiful tree for the lawn.



AMERICAN ELM

Salisburia—Ginkgo

- S. GINKGO**. A distinguished Japanese tree, 40 to 60 feet high, of columnar growth when young, spreading with age into an odd sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are clear-cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maidenhair Fern. A rare and elegant tree that is yet robust enough to endure general city planting. Its unique appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable acquisition. Grows fast; has no insect or fungous enemies.

Salix—Willow

Besides the beauty of their airy Summer foliage the Willows have a distinct value in the brightness of their bark when leaves have fallen. There are few trees that can be used to such advantage for cheery Winter effects. They grow fast and are adapted to a variety of soils and uses. Frequent cutting back gives a thicker growth of bright young twigs.

- S. VITELLINA BRITZENSIS** (Bronze Green Willow). This variety differs from others in that the young growth is salmon-yellow, turning to bronzy-red in Autumn.

Monumental Trees

Fine trees are a heritage that endures for more than one generation. The late Charles E. Greening, who represented the second generation in the history of the Greening Nurseries, planted this magnificent avenue of maples that forms one of the main highways into the nursery. These trees in their glorious maturity are a fitting monument to the memory of him who so loved growing things.



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY

- S. VITELLINA AUREA** (Golden Willow). A large and venerable appearing tree, conspicuous at all seasons but particularly in Winter, on account of its yellow bark. Height 60 feet.
- S. BLANDA** (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Of drooping habit and hardier than *Salix babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.
- S. CAPREA** (Goat Willow). Branches spreading and drooping, forming an umbrella-shaped head.
- S. ELEGANTISSIMA** (Thurlo Weeping Willow). Rapid-growing weeper, but with very brittle branches.
- S. PENTANDRA** (Laurel Willow). Ornamental tree of upright growth; bark brownish green; leaves dark, glossy green; excellent for seashore planting.
- S. INCANA** (Rosemary Willow). Dwarf habit, feathery branches, silvery foliage; usually grafted on 5 to 6 foot stems, when it forms a dense round top; useful in formal plantings.



Avenue of Maples in Memory of Charles E. Greening

SHADE TREES—Continued



For many years we have specialized in the raising of large shade trees. We have found that many people dislike to wait the length of time required for a tree to reach an appreciable size, which creates a considerable demand for the larger trees. We supply many of these large shade trees to specialists in shade tree moving.

Many special machines have been invented by us to save labor, and aid in careful handling of the stock at our nursery. Fifteen carloads like the above, of trees over 6 inches in diameter were sent in one shipment to a cemetery in Grand Rapids. These trees were dug in the Winter with a large ball of frozen earth about the roots, loaded, transported and replanted, "moved while sleeping" with a loss of only two percent.

This is by far the best method of transplanting large trees although it requires facilities which are lacking in some nurseries. By literally moving the tree while it sleeps there is far less shock to the tree and when it wakes up and starts growing again in the Spring, it is already in its new location and the tiny, tender rootlets are able to spread out and seek nourishment without being disturbed or killed.

Sophora

S. JAPONICA (Chinese Sholartree). An odd and unique specimen tree, 40 to 60 feet high, so different from other trees in style of growth that it always attracts attention. Its short branches form a dense, round head. In August its shining green leaves are decked with clusters of white blossoms.

Sorbus—Mountain Ash

Medium-sized tree, with handsome, pinnate leaves, neat habit and showy crops of bright red berries, persistent until late in Winter, giving a brilliant note to the Autumn landscape.

S. AUCUPARIA (European Mountain Ash). Hardy, erect, 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth bark and dense, regular heads; berry clusters large and bright.

S. PENDULA (Weeping Mountain Ash). This variety has long, slender branches which are recurving and form a parasol-like arrangement. Very choice as a specimen tree for lawns.

S. QUERCIFOLA (The Oak Leaved Mountain Ash). A hybrid form. Very much the same as the other ashes but has oak shaped leaves.

Tilia—Linden

The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large and cordate, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees; fine also for specimens and grouping.

T. AMERICANA (American Linden). A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

T. DASYSTYLA (Crimean Linden). Pyramidal head and dark, lustrous, heart-shaped leaves. The bark of the young branches is bright green; a distinct and valuable linden.

T. PLATYPHYLLOS (Big Leaf European Linden). An exceedingly broad-leaved variety, growing into a noble tree of 60 to 80 feet high. It flowers in June, the earliest of the lindens.

T. VULGARIS (Common Linden). Very fine pyramidal tree of large size, having large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable,

Ulmus—Elm

U. AMERICANA (American Elm). Easily distinguished by its wide-arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak, this is the grandest and the most picturesque of American trees. Attains 80 to 100 feet. Dull yellow or brown in Fall.

U. MOLINE (The Moline Elm). A select strain. Grows vigorously and quickly, developing into a dense conical specimen with a central leader. Smooth, clear gray bark.

U. CAMPESTRIS WHEATLEYI (Wheatley Elm). A narrow, pyramidal tree with ascending branches. Small, dark green leaves. Retains its verdure the entire Summer.

U. CAMPESTRIS (English Elm). Spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown. A particularly strong and sturdy variety for northern planting. A splendid shade tree, and of much value for street planting. The foliage holds its color longer than others.

U. GLABRA (Scotch Elm). Broad, round topped head, spreading branches.

U. GLABRA CAMPERDOWNI (Camperdown Elm). One of the finest drooping lawn trees. The branches spread horizontally in an attractive way and then gracefully turn down, forming a picturesque natural arbor.

U. PUMILA (Chinese Elm). Faster growing than any other elm and often reaches 80 feet in height. Regular in growth when pruned. In youth and in middle age it is pyramidal in outline. Dark gray bark. Exceedingly useful as a street tree in cities as it does not seem to mind smoke. Despite its unusual speedy growth the wood is hard and tough as birch. No faults except that it is not graceful when it reaches very old age. Can also be used as a tall hedge plant when closely pruned and trimmed.

U. RACEMOSA (Rock Elm). Short, spreading branches, forming an oblong round-topped head. Branchlets irregularly corky-winged after the second year.

FLOWERING TREES

Cercis—Redbud

C. CANADENSIS (American Redbud). The hardiest and perhaps the finest species of a handsome group of early and profuse flowering trees. Medium height, 20 to 30 feet, forming a broad, irregular head of glossy, heart-shaped leaves that color pure yellow in Fall. It blooms in earliest Spring, with dogwoods and magnolias, and is valuable for grouping with them. Its masses of small, delicate rosy purple flowers wreath the leafless branches so thickly as to give very fine contrasts and cheery Spring effects. Must be transplanted when small.

Cornus—Dogwood

C. FLORIDA (Flowering Dogwood). The great white flowers are three inches or more in width, lasting in favorable weather for as many weeks. Besides the fine characteristics given above, the bright red bark on its young growth makes it attractive and cheery in Winter. Tree rarely grows over 20 feet in height, and is branching in habit. Blooms when small. Rather hard to transplant with success.

C. FLORIDA FLORE RUBRA (Red Flowering Dogwood). A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red. Blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

Crataegus—Flowering Thorn

The low, dense, neat habit of the thorns adapts them for planting in small yards and for grouping anywhere. Are very hardy and grow well in all dry soils. The foliage is varied, always attractive, handsome and almost evergreen in some cases; the flowers are showy and abundant, often quite fragrant; the fruits are retained long in some species, are so thick as to burden the branches and frequently of bright color. Their foliage colors brilliantly in Fall.

C. COCCINEA (Thicket Hawthorn). A fine native variety, blooms in May, producing white blossoms, succeeded by scarlet foliage.

C. CORDATA (Washington Hawthorn). Blooms May and June. Fruits September and October. A very desirable species with beautiful Fall coloring and clusters of bright red fruit remaining a long time on the branches. Excellent for hedges.

C. CRUS-GALLI (Cockspur Thorn). A dwarf tree rarely over 20 feet high, with widely extending horizontal branches, giving it a flat-topped effect. The leaves are thick, glossy, coloring with tinge of red, opening in May; fruits showy scarlet, persistent until Spring.

C. MOLLIS (Downy Hawthorn). Bright green leaves, showy flowers and scarlet fruit.

C. OXYACANTHA (English Hawthorn). Rapid grower with single white flowers in Spring followed by scarlet fruit. Excellent for a hedge plant.

C. PAULI (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn). A tree of unusually fine habit, rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers very double, in great profusion of deep crimson color with scarlet shade almost completely covering the entire foliage bearing area.

FLOWERING TREES—Continued

Liriodendron

L. TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree). A tall, magnificent native of rapid pyramidal growth to 100 feet. Its smooth, erect gray trunk rises to a great height and is clothed with a splendid vesture of large, glossy leaves, spangled in Spring with large tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow and orange. One of our most distinguished tall trees, for broad avenue, parks and lawns.

Magnolia—Cucumber Tree

M. ACUMINATA (Cucumber Tree). A tree of large pyramidal growth. The fruit resembles a small cucumber when young, but when ripe is of a deep scarlet. The leaves are large, deep green. Flowers yellow, tinged with bluish purple.

MALUS. See *Pyrus*.

Persica—Peach

GREENING'S BLOOD-LEAVED PEACH (P. sanguineaefolia). A distinct and beautiful addition to the list of trees affording contrast in the shrubbery border. Size and habit similar to the peach, but foliage a handsome blood-red.

Pyrus—Flowering Crab

P. MALUS ATROSANGUINEA (Carmine Crab). Much like *floribunda*, but with brilliant carmine flowers.

P. MALUS ANGUSTIFOLIA (Bechtel Crab). A low, bushy tree, rarely over 20 feet in height. It is the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of Flowering Crabs. At a distance the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant.

P. MALUS FLORIBUNDA (Japanese Flowering Crab). Small tree producing a profusion of single flowers in May. The flowers are a beautiful carmine in bud, white when open, followed by very ornamental fruit in Autumn.

P. MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA (Redvein Crab). Early. A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of the flower, branches, leaves and fruit.

P. MALUS PARKMANI (Parkman Crab). Habit dwarf; a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A beautiful variety.

P. MALUS SARGENTI (Sargent's Crab). Very dwarf spreading variety. Pale straw-color flowers with bright yellow anthers; scarlet fruit hanging until Spring.

Prunus—Plum, Flowering Plum

P. CERASIFERA PISSARDI (Purple Leaf Plum) (Hort. V. S. P. N.). A charming shrub or small tree, 5 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in Spring, before the leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still leafless landscape is very bright.

P. PADUS (European Bird Cherry). A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long branches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants.

PERSICA (Chinese Flowering Peach). Flowers double and forms in great profusion. Colors pink and red. A very attractive plant.

P. TRILOBA FLORE PLENO (Double Flowering Plum). A distinct and handsome little tree, rarely over 20 feet high, covered with a mass of small white single flowers in Spring, later with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental hedges or planting in quantity for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year.

P. VIRGINIANA (Common Chokeberry). Bush or small tree not over 30 feet. Bark rough and speckled. Flowers in Spring when leaves appear in short, dense racemes.



PRUNUS PERSICA (Flowering Peach)

"Who does his duty is a question too complex to be solved by me, but he, I venture the suggestion, does part of his, that plants a tree."—Lowell.



PRUNUS TRILOBA FLORE PLENO



NORWAY MAPLES



SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE (Purple Leaf) grows the same as above but has reddish purple foliage.

*"Trees the most lovingly shelter and shade us
when, like the willow, the higher soar their
summits, the lowlier droop their boughs."
Bulwer-Lytton.*



WEeping WILLOW—THE TREE THAT DRAPES THE GARDEN



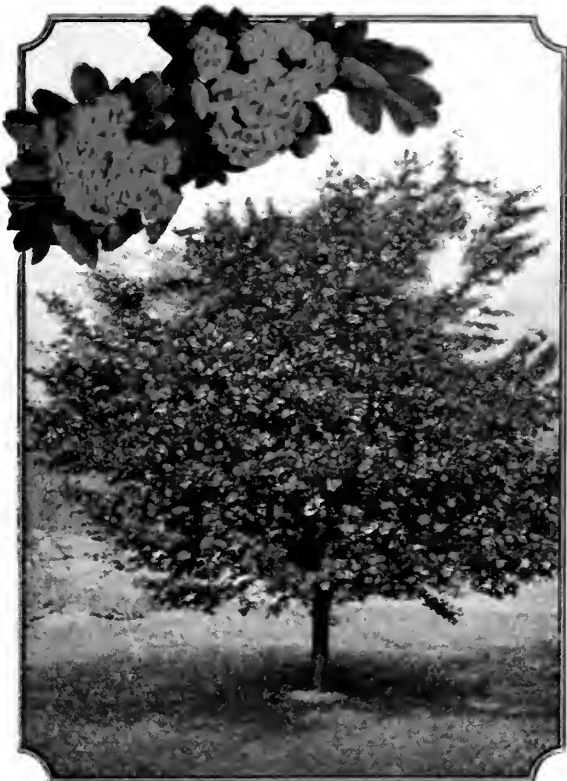
BECHTEL'S CRAB—Double Flowering, *Pyrus angustifolia*



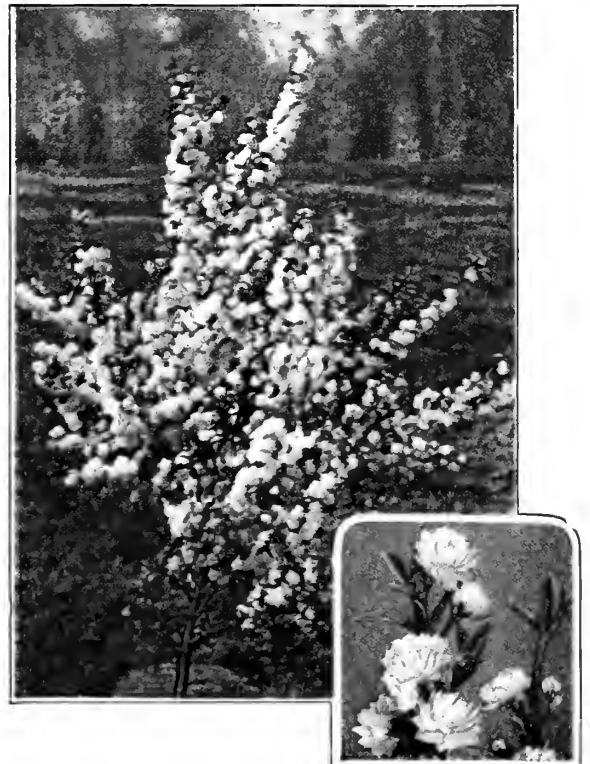
JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB—*Pyrus Floribunda*

*"Now blooms the lily by the bank,
The primrose down the brae,*

*The hawthorn's budding in the glen,
And milkwhite is the slae."—Burns*



HAWTHORN (Paul's Double Scarlet)—
Crataegus monogyna var. *Paulii*

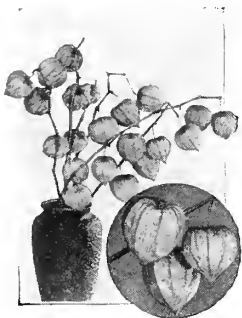


FLOWERING ALMOND—*Prunus japonica*

HARDY PERENNIALS



FOXGLOVE



CHINESE LANTERN PLANT



HOLLYHOCK



COLUMBINE—*Aquilegia vulgaris*

Perennials are the flowers that gladdened the hearts of our grandmothers. The old and the new varieties both are still reigning favorites for the spring, summer and fall garden. An "old fashioned" Perennial bed is a beauty spot that is well worth adding to any home. Due to the fact that Perennials die out in the winter and come up anew in the spring, a Perennial garden requires less work and care than does an annual garden.

Perennials should be planted in the early spring, in rich soil that has been deeply worked. They are very popular for use as borders and are beautiful when used in this manner if plants of the same variety and color are used as much as possible for they are most effective if planted in groups, along the border or used for mass effect.

Achillea—Yarrow

- A. **PTARMICA** (Sneezewort). Pure white flowers. Blooms all Summer in greatest profusion. Strong, erect stems two feet high. Valuable for cutting.

Aconitum—Monkshood

- A. **NAPELLUS** (Aconite). Large dark blue flower. August to September. Four feet high. Valuable under trees or in shady positions.

Alyssum

- A. **SAXTILE COMPACTUM** (Goldtuft). Indispensable for rockeries or border, growing one foot high. Blooms in May. Broad, flat heads of bright yellow flowers.

- ARGENTEUM**. Dense growth. Leaves silvery beneath, flowers yellow in clustered heads, all Summer. About 15 inches.

Anchusa—Bugloss

The rich blue tones of Anchusa make it desirable for its season. Easy culture. Effective.

- A. **ITALICA** (Italian Bugloss). An attractive plant with blue trumpet-shaped flowers in panicles. Large, rough, glossy foliage. Three to four feet. Late May to mid-July.

- A. **ITALICA VAR. DROPMOERI** (Dropmore Bugloss). Similar. Color a rich gentian blue.

Anemone Japonica—Japanese Windflower

Among the most important of hardy plants. Begin blooming in August and continue in full flower until cut down by hard frost. Fine for cutting. Height two to three feet.

- QUEEN CHARLOTTE** (H. V. of Anemone). Large, semi-double flowers of pink.

- WHIRLWIND** (H. V. of Anemone). Large semi-double pure white flowers.

Aquilegia—Columbine

The Columbines should be grown by everyone who loves an old-fashioned garden.

- GREENING'S LONG SPURRED COLUMBINE MIXTURE**. An exceptionally choice strain developed after much experimentation.

- CANADENSIS** (Common American Columbine). The native bright red and yellow variety, and one of the brightest.

- CHRYSANTHA**. Beautiful golden yellow flowers; blooms for two months.

- COERULEA** (Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine).

- MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT HYBRIDS**. There is not a better mixture grown in the world. Wonderful colors with very long-spurred flowers. Our stock is from seed from this choice breeder, absolutely true strain.

Arabis—Rock Cress

- A. **ALPINA** (Alpine Rockcress). Very early Spring-flowering plant, valuable for edging and the rock garden, forming a dense carpet of pure white flowers.

Aster

- A. **ALPINUS**. Splendid flowers 3 inches s.orcas

- A. **ERICA**. Large semi-double clear-pink flowers.

- A. **NOVI BELGI**. Profuse blooming and branching.

- CLIMAX**. Very showy. Lavender-blue flowers.

Bellis

- B. **PERENNE**. Double English daisies. Very large.

Bocconia—Plume Poppy

- B. **CORDATA** (Pink Plume Poppy). Beautiful in foliage and flower. Admirable in any planting; six to eight feet high. Flowers of creamy white in July and August.

Boltonia

- B. **ASTEROIDES**. White. 5 to 6 feet high.

- B. **LATISQUAMA**. Pink tinged with lilac.

Campanula—Bellflower

These are among the showiest of May and June-blooming perennials. Fine for cutting.

- C. **CARPATICA** (Carpathian Bellflower). White. A pretty species growing in tufts, not over eight inches high. Blooms June to October. Fine for edging.

- C. **CARPITICA**. Same, blue blooms.

- C. **PERSICIFOLIA** (Peachleaf Bellflower). Blue. Blue flowers during June and July, two feet high.

- C. **PERSICIFOLIA FLORE PLENO ALBA**. Same, white.

Centaurea

- C. **MONTANA ALBA**. Two feet high. Flowers large, white, from July to September. Delights in sunny position. Excellent for cutting.

- C. **MONTANA**. Blue. Same violet-blue flowers.

Convallaria—Lily-of-the-Valley

This is often starved and neglected and relegated to some poor, out-of-the-way corner; but this popular and fragrant subject, like most other plants, repays for being well treated. Very desirable for shady places.

Coreopsis

- C. **ELDORADO**. Golden yellow flowers over a long blooming period.

Delphinium—Larkspur

The Larkspur begins blooming in June and by cutting off the plants close to the ground as soon as each crop has faded, a second and third crop will succeed.

- D. **BELLAMOSA**. Dark blue.

- D. **CANADENSIS**. Mixed.

- D. **CHINENSIS**. Blue.

- D. **FORMOSUM** (Hardy Larkspur). The favorite, dark blue with white center. Vigorous and free flowering.

PERENNIALS—Continued

- D. ENGLISH HYBRIDS MIXED.** Large flowers on spikes two feet long. We supply these mixed only.
- D. GIANT HYBRID.** Gold Medal Hybrids. Choice strains of the best origin.
- D. IMPERIAL BELLADONNA.**
- D. BELLADONNA.** Free blooming. Flowers a clear turquoise blue.

Dianthus Barbatius—Sweet William

The old-fashioned favorite producing great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. Flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.

- D. BARBATUS** (Sweet William). White. The well known, attractive, free flowering plant.
- D. BARBATUS.** Red. Same, red flowers.
- D. NEWPORT PINK.** Prettiest of all, a lovely salmon.
- D. SCARLET BEAUTY.** A deep rich scarlet.

Dianthus—Clove Pink

- D. HEDDEWIGI** (Japan Pink). Mixed colors from white to crimson. Blooms all Summer.

Dianthus Plumarius—Grass Pink

- D. P. RED.** Deep red, clove scented flowers in May and June. Good for edgings and cuttings.
- D. P. HYBRID FLORE PLENO.** Red.
- D. P. SINGLE WHITE.** Same as Red, but white flowers.

Dielytra or Dicentra

- D. SPECTABILIS** (Bleeding Heart). The old fashioned heart-shaped pink flowers. Does well in shade. May bloomer.

Digitalis—Foxglove

- D. GLOXINIA WHITE.** A beautiful strain.
- D. GLOXINIA ROSE.** Same, rose colored.
- D. GLOXINIA PURPLE.** Same, lovely purple.

Echinops

- E. RITRO.** Thistle-like plants with round flowers of dark blue.

Gaillardia—Blanket Flower

- G. ARISTATA.** One of the showiest perennials. Succeeds in any sunny spot. Begins to flower in June and continues all season. Flowers are large, center a dark red-brown, petals orange, crimson and vermillion.
- G. GRANDIFLORA.** (Standholder). Large flowers.

Gypsophila—Baby's Breath

- G. PANICULATA** Flowers are tiny, pure white, and with the lacy foliage give a gauzy effect. Blooms July and August. Thrives anywhere if sunny.

Heliopsis

- H. PITCHERIANA.** Three feet high. Large flowers of deep golden-yellow. Useful for cutting.

Hibiscus—Rose Mallow

- H. MALLOW MARVELS** (ort. Var.). A robust type of upright habit. Large flowers in rich shades, mixed colors only.

Hollyhock

These tall flowers are needed in any old-fashioned garden. Order by color and state whether single or double.

Double Sorts: White, maroon, pink and yellow.

Single Sorts: White, maroon, red and rose.

Hosta (Funkia)—Plantain Lily

These are among the easiest plants to manage. They are attractive for the border even when not in bloom because of their broad, massive foliage.

- H. LANCIFOLIA.** Lilac-blue flowers.

- H. VARIEGATA.** Green and white variegated foliage. Makes fine edging. Blooms July. Height two feet.

Iberis—Candytuft

A desirable dwarf (8 to 10 inches) with evergreen leaves hidden by dense heads of flowers in early Spring.

- I. SEMPERVIRENS** (Evergreen Candytuft). This sort bears innumerable flat heads of pure white flowers.

Liatris—Gayfeather

Showy and attractive. Succeeds anywhere. Produces large spikes of flowers in July and August.

- L. SCARIOSA** (Gayfeather). Deep purple flowers, three to four feet high.

- L. SPICATA.** Earlier in bloom.

Linum—Flax

- L. PERENNE** (Perennial Flax). Desirable for border or rockery. Two feet high. Light, graceful foliage and large blue flowers all Summer.

Lupinus—Lupine

- L. BLUE.** Clear blue in color.

- L. POLYPHYLLUS ALBA** (Washington Lupine). White.

- L. POLYPHYLLUS ROSEA.** Same, light and dark shades of pink.

Lychnis—Campion

- L. CHALCEDONICA** (Maltese Cross). Heads of brilliant orange-scarlet in June and July. 2 to 3 feet high.

Lythrum

- L. SUPERBUM.** Produces large spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September. 3 to 4 feet.

Monarda

- M. DIDYMA** (Bee Balm). Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers during July and August.

Myosotis—Forget-Me-Not

- M. ALPESTRIS** (Alpine Forget-Me-Not). The large Spring-flowering sort with intense sky-blue flowers.

- M. SORPOIDES PALUSTRIS** (True Forget-Me-Not). Hardly ever out of flower. Useful in shady spots.

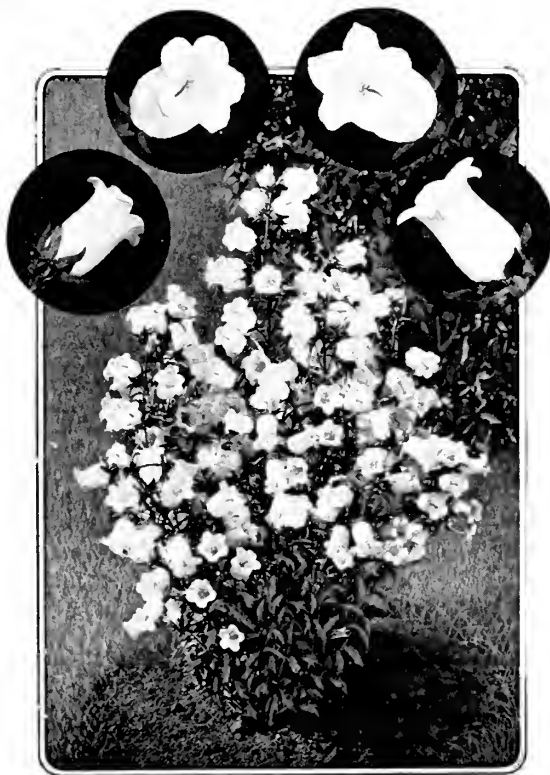
Papaver—Poppy

Excellent in border but must be cut down and concealed by other plants in July. Blooms in early June. Height about three feet. Varieties we offer are select horticultural variations.

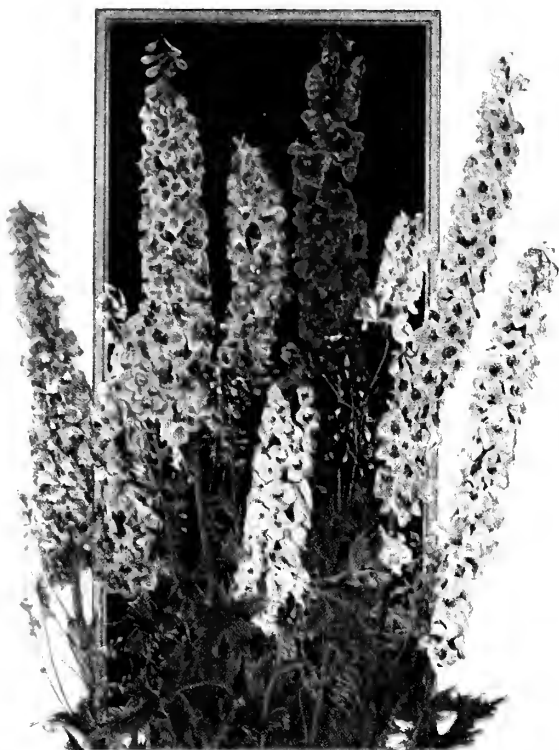
- P. NUDICAULUS ALBUM** (Iceland Poppy). Of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage, white flowers.

- P. ORIENTALE** (Oriental Poppy). A fiery scarlet variety of this genus. Height 3 to 3½ feet. Blooms May and June.

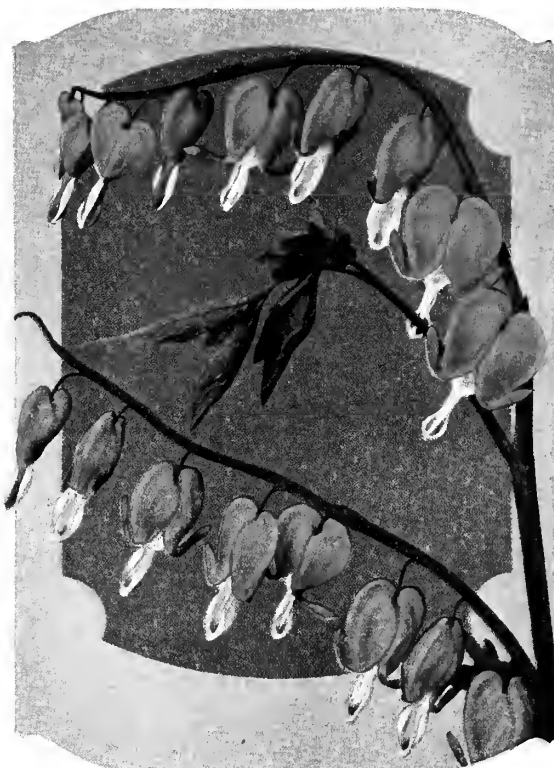
- P. YELLOW SINGLE.** Beautiful yellow blossoms.



CANTERBURY BELL—*Campanula medium*



DELPHINIUM



BLEEDING HEART—*Dicentra spectabilis*

HARDY PERENNIALS



GAILLARDIA



COREOPSIS



LILIAM REGALE—Royal Lily



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

HARDY PERENNIALS



VIOLA CORNUTA



RED HOT POKER



PEONIES

The modern Peony is a far different and far superior flower to the "Piney" of our childhood days.

The newer Peonies have flowers of extraordinary large size and of unsurpassed beauty of color, with a range through almost every tint of pink, red and crimson as well as white and ivory. The foliage, too, is beautiful, with its rich, glossy, green color. By a careful choice of varieties, you may have Peonies in bloom continuously from Decoration Day until late in July.

Once the Peony is planted in good, rich soil, with a quantity of bone meal incorporated, it requires no further care except to add a liberal dressing of bone meal every Fall, as this plant is entirely free from disease and insects. It never requires spraying. If given the little care outlined above each succeeding year will add to the size and beauty of the flower.

We offer below a selected list containing only the best varieties which should be in every garden. As there is a total of more than 2,000 varieties, it is impossible to list them all. Our list represents a careful selection, based upon knowledge and experience gained over a long period of years.

Peonies should be planted in deep rich soil with a good quantity of bone meal incorporated. Do not use commercial fertilizer or manure and the roots should be set in the ground with the top bud three inches below the surface of the soil and the ground well firmed around it, using care, of course, not to damage buds.

For permanent planting, they should be set from 3 to 4 feet apart each way and left undisturbed indefinitely. When it is desired to intersperse Peonies among other hardy garden flowers they should be planted in groups of from three to five, each group to be of one variety.

In arranging a bed of Peonies of 15 to 50 roots we strongly urge the planting of one variety, for while sorts

may be had that bloom in theory about the same time, the result is never satisfactory, for in fact, they come straggling into bloom one after the other and the effect desired is never wholly gained, while a bed of one fine sort is a magnificent sight.

The figures opposite descriptions are ratings given by the American Peony Society. Rating is based upon vigor, size of bloom, etc.

8.7 AVALANCHE (Crousse, 1886). Just as the good white peonies are going, this lovely variety begins to unfold its petals. Pure snow-white blossoms of perfect shape with oftentimes delicate pencilings of carmine on the edge of the central petals. Fragrant. The variety grows medium tall, strong, upright and produces blooms freely. In our opinion Albatre and Avalanche are identically the same.

9. BARONESS SCHROEDER (Kelway, 1889). Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Fragrant. Tall and strong. Very free. Midseason.

7.1 DELACHEI (Delachei, 1856). Large, medium compact, rose type. Violet-crimson, slightly tipped silver. Medium height, strong, erect and free. Late mid-season.

7.6 EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon, 1824). Deep rose-pink with an occasional crimson marking. No collection can be without this variety, as it is the earliest of its color to bloom. Fragrant. Even in our latitude it often blooms on Decoration Day.

9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA (Miellez, 1851). Very large, globular, rose type. Very broad petals. Pure white center usually flecked crimson. Outer petals sometimes pale lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong and vigorous. Early. Most popular white for cut flowers.

8.8 KARL ROSENFELD (Rosenfeld, 1908). Very tall, rich, velvety crimson. Glorious variety. Mid-season bloomer. No crimson peony equals it.

8.1 L'ETINCELANTE (Dessert, 1905). A single peony. Brilliant carmine with silvery margin. Very large, cup shaped flowers.

9.9 LE CYGNE (The Swan) (Lemoine, 1907). No name could better describe this variety; the grandest white flower you ever beheld; foliage of a darker green than most other peonies; globular, compact type of bloom with a true June rose fragrance. No peony scored higher than Le Cygne.

8.6 MIKADO. Japanese single type. The most beautiful of all Japanese types. Crimson petals. Excellent for landscape effects.

9.2 MONSIEUR JULES ELIE (Crousse, 1888). Wonderful glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower being overlaid with a sheen of silver. The flowers measure over 9 inches across and have the appearance of a giant chrysanthemum. One of the highest scoring peonies; bomb type; early to midseason. A peony collection cannot be without this variety.

8.8 MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUZAC (Dessert, 1899). Darkest color of all peonies. One of the richest shades of maroon imaginable. A perfect, solid ball of deep maroon with garnet hues and brilliant black luster. Semi-rose type. Midseason. The first and second season the flowers sometimes will come single, which, however, does not discredit the flower as the bright yellow stamens produce a pretty effect. This variety should be in every collection.

7.9 OFFICINALIS RUBRA. The earliest blooming variety with huge, deep-red blossoms. An excellent peony to furnish plenty of flowers for Decoration Day.

8.7 PRESIDENT TAFT. Delicate hydrangea pink enveloped in a halo of very pure white. One of the largest and finest peonies ever introduced. Blooms midseason.

8.6 PRIMEVERE (Lemoine, 1907). This variety is the nearest approach to a yellow peony of the Chinensis type. The guard petals are creamy white and the center a deep sulphur-yellow. Protected from the sun the flowers will hold a very attractive canary-yellow shade. The flower is large, medium compact, flat, bomb type. Tall, strong grower. Free bloomer; midseason.



SARAH BERNHARDT



BARONESS SCHIROEDER

PEONIES



CARL ROSENFELD



FESTIVA MAXIMA

PEONIES—Continued

9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT (Lemoine, 1906). This sterling variety well deserved the high honors bestowed upon it at the National Peony Show at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 15, 1926; it took first prize for the best dark pink. We are fortunate enough to possess a very large stock of this exquisite peony. The flower is the ideal of refinement in peonies, which, aided by its beautiful color, apple blossom pink with each petal silver tipped, makes it about as perfect a peony as could be imagined. It possesses an agreeable fragrance; blooms late. Sarah Bernhardt (Lemoine) should be in every collection.

9.8 THERESE (Dessert, 1904). Second highest scoring peony (Le Cygne 9.9). Among the world's finest varieties. Therese probably received more comment in our fields than any other peony. The flower is of an enormous size and true rose type with delicate fragrance. Color rich satiny pink with lighter center. The plant is of vigorous growth, very free blooming and the foliage is a rich green.

Physalis—Ground Cherry

P. FRANCHETI (Chinese Lantern Plant). An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry. Forms a dense bush two feet high. Bright orange-scarlet lantern-like fruits.

Physostegia—False Dragon Head

P. VIRGINIANA (False Dragonhead). Spikes of a bright but soft pink, delicate tubular flowers.

Platycodon

Closely allied to the campanulas. Grows two to two and one-half feet high. Bloom in July and August.

P. GRANDIFLORA ALBA (Balloon Flower). White, cupped, star shaped flowers.

P. GRANDIFLORA BLUE. Same, but deep blue flowers.

Primula

P. ELEATOR GOLDSTEIN. A choice variety.

P. CORTUSOIDES. Deep rose.

Pyrethrum Hybridum

Chrysanthemum-like flowers that are perfectly hardy and easy to grow. In a variety of delicate colors.

Rudbeckia—Coneflower

R. LACINEATA. Golden yellow flowers.

R. PURPUREA (Giant Purple Coneflower). Produces all Summer large, showy, reddish purple flowers about four inches across.

Salvia—Sage

S. AZUREA (Azure Salvia). A native species, grows three to four feet high, producing pretty sky-blue flowers during August and September freely.

S. ARGENTEA. Silvery-white foliage.

Sedum—Stonecrop

S. ACRE (Golmoss). A dwarf variety much used for covering graves; foliage green; flowers bright yellow.

S. ANGELICUM.

S. KAMSCHATICUM. Orange-yellow flowers.

S. LYDIUM. Very fine rock plant.

S. SPECTABILE (Showy Sedum). Broad light green foliage with immense heads of handsome, showy, rose-colored flowers. Blooms late in the Fall. 18 inches high.

S. SPURIUM COCCINEUM. A rosy-crimson.

Shasta Daisy

SHASTA DAISY (H. V. of Chrysanthemum). A free-flowering plant with large, showy, daisy-like flowers of white with yellow centers. This is Luther Burbank's great production.

GIANT FLOWERED. Same, far larger flowers.

Sempervivum

S. SOBOLIFEREA. Fine for rock gardens, walls, dry banks.

Spirea

S. DAVID'S WHITE. An improved type.

S. FILIPENDULA. White flowers. Fern-like foliage.

Statice—Thrift

S. LATIFOLIUM. Tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, frequently one and one-half feet high and two feet across, of purplish-blue minute flowers.

Stokesia—Cornflower Aster

S. CYANEA. Beautiful light blue.

Thalictrum—Meadow Rue

T. ADIANTIFOLIUM. A variety with foliage like the Maidenhair Fern and miniature white flowers in June.

Tunica—Tunic Flower

T. SAXIFRAGA. Light pink flowers.

Valeriana

V. COCCINEA. Showy heads of old-rose flowers.

Veronica—Speedwell

V. LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS (Clump Speedwell). The showiest and best of all the Speedwells. With long, dense spikes of deep blue flowers. July and August.

V. REPENS. Fine for rock gardens. Light blue flowers.

V. SPICATA (Spike Speedwell). A fine border plant about 18 inches high, long spikes of blue flowers. June and July.

Viola—Tufted Pansy

V. CORNUTA BLACK PRINCE.

V. CORNUTA BLUE. Same, but a lovely blue.

V. CORNUTA YELLOW. Same, but a golden-yellow.

V. SNOWDON WHITE.

Yucca

Y. FILAMENTOSA (Common Yucca). Its broad, sword-like foliage, five to six feet tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping creamy-white flowers during June and July make it an effective plant.

Y. FIL. VARIEGATA (Variegated Yucca). Similar but with yellow variegation.

Grasses

ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA (Maiden Grass). Graceful habit, narrow foliage, bright green with silvery midrib.

EULALIA ZEBRINA.

PENNISETUM JAPONICUM.



A CHARMING PERENNIAL BORDER

HARDY BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

Our list contains only the choicest flowering bulbs, varieties which may successfully be grown by anyone. All of the kinds mentioned under this heading are intended for Fall planting only. Plant the bulbs three to four inches deep in a rich loamy or light soil. Cover the beds at once, six inches thick with leaves and remove them early in the spring. Their large and beautifully colored flowers will more than repay you for this work.

Crocus

Naturalized in the grass or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller-growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cherry and charming little flower. It opens among the first flowers of early Spring, while the snow yet lies white on north hill-sides, in a cold, dull time, when its bright colors are much appreciated. We have them in blue, white, striped and yellow.

Hyacinths

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all Spring-blossoming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers and afford pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture, and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however, highly important to secure bulbs and have them planted in the Fall.

POT CULTURE. A four inch pot is the size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in light, rich, sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper surface of the bulb should be above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar or out-of-doors, well covered with sand or other like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in the house or greenhouse to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes if it is necessary, to keep them erect.

GLASS CULTURE. Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle will just

touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended for pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots if necessary, to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet and also affords nourishment to the plants.

OUTDOOR CULTURE. Plant in October or early in November in soil deeply cultivated and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and when convenient place a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light, short manure as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of Winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in Spring. After flowering, and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following Fall; or, if the bed is wanted for Summer-flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds several years undisturbed and with excellent results.

Colors. Dark blue, light blue, pink, purple, red, yellow, and white.

Order by color.

Lillies

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in Winter. After planting they require very little care and should not be disturbed for several years, an established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.



DARWIN TULIPS

L. REGALE. A new variety from Western China. Hardy and very beautiful. Color, ivory white, shaded with pink and tinged with canary-yellow at the base of the petals. Blooms in July. Height 3 to 5 feet.

Tulips

The Tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early Spring.

SINGLE. In colors of pink, blue, red, white, yellow and variegated.

DARWIN TULIPS. These are a strain of long-stemmed late blooming self-colored Tulips. Various colors, mixed.

DOUBLE. In colors of pink, purple, red, yellow and white.

PARROT TULIPS. This species with curiously enlarged and cut or frayed petals and odd color markings.



TULIPS USED AS A BORDER

PHLOX

With the development of the newer varieties, the Phlox becomes one of the most beautiful and most lasting of all the hardy perennials. The newer varieties bear immense panicles of flowers of every color and shade except yellow, passing from pure white to dark red and purple and including all the intermediate shades such as rose, mauve, lilac and salmon, pink, dazzling scarlet, blood red, crimson and amaranth. While some of them are of a single solid color, others are variegated or star eyed, and washed and shaded in various and beautiful patterns.

Their blooming season comes in July and August at a time when the early Summer flowers have stopped blooming and the Autumn flowers have not yet begun. In any case, they are glorious masses of color that are indispensable to the carefully planned garden, where a constant succession of bloom is maintained.



Tricolor Phlox Collection

Red, White, and Blue or rich lavender is the color of the variety Mrs. Chas. Dorr.

BRIDESMAID. White, with large crimson center.

COMMANDER. Fiery crimson-red with darker eye. One of the most striking new sorts.

FRAU G. VON LASSBURG. Immense, pure white panicles. Illustrated above.

MRS. CHARLES DORR. A beautiful shade of lavender. See the illustration above.

MISS LINGARD. White with faint lilac eye. Very free flowering. Beautiful for massing.

RHEINLANDER. New and of great beauty. Flowers and truss of unusual size, of a rare shade of salmon-pink and intensified by a distinct claret-red eye.

RICHARD WALLACE. White with large crimson eye.

RIJNSTROOM. A lively shade of rose-pink, very large.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER. Bright crimson. Illustrated above.

Phlox Subulata

An early Spring-flowering type with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which during the blooming season is completely hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the border, rockery, carpeting ground or covering graves.

VAR. ALBA. White.

VAR. ROSEA. Bright rose.



Phlox to be at their best should have a very rich soil and plenty of water. The clumps should be lifted and divided every third year. Dwarf varieties may be set 10 to 12 inches apart. Tall varieties 2 to 2½ feet apart. They may be planted from early until late Fall, or in the Spring during April and May.

The varieties we have selected, which follow, are among the most

desirable now in cultivation. We will probably add to this collection from time to time and drop other varieties which may be superseded by better ones in the future. It is our aim to grow only the most satisfactory sorts and our customers can rest assured that we are sparing no pains to select varieties which will satisfy in every instance.

IRIS

While hothouse Orchids are a decided luxury, nature has placed within the reach of everyone an absolutely hardy substitute that will grow in any common soil, requires little care, and is to be had in many varieties. Many new varieties have been developed recently, owing to a steadily increasing demand, and there is still some uncertainty in the classification. We exercise every care and send out only plants that are true to name and description.

Tall Bearded Iris

In description S. means Standards or upright petals. F. means Falls or drooping petals.

ALCAZAR. Very large, broad petals. S. pale lilac-blue with golden bronze throat; F. rich violet purple.



FRO

ALCAZAR



MADAME CHEREAU

CANDELABRE.

Semi-early. S. very long, erect, bright violet with both lighter and darker shading, strongly spotted dusky violet at base on inside, giving a peculiar tigered effect. F. rich

and velvety, dusky violet at base, dusky velvety violet striped on white. Unique candelabrum-like form and rich coloring.

CELESTE. Delicately beautiful flowers, self-colored pale blue. Very free.

CHESTER HUNT. S. celestial blue. F. dark ultramarine blue with velvety overlay, bordered pale blue, shading at base.

FAIRY. Standards incurving and falls recurving, producing a globular form. S. white with midrib of soft green, delicately veined blue at base. F. creamy white delicately veined blue at base. Style arm very conspicuous, bright clear blue. One of the indispensables.

FREDERICK. S. pale lavender. F. lavender barred with brown. Very pretty form, all divisions very full and long. Very free. One of the best for massing.

FRO. S. deep gold. F. brilliant chestnut brown with narrow border of gold. Style arms gold.

HER MAJESTY. Semi-early. S. and F. self-colored beautiful bright rose slightly lilacish. Color unique. Robust and free-flowering. The prettiest of the pinks.

HONORABILIS. S. Golden. F. rich mahogany-brown.

LORELEY. S. light yellow. F. velvety purple at base, broadly striped on yellowish white and margined cream. Style arms deeper yellow.

MADAME CHEREAU. One of the best. S. white deeply and elegantly frilled bright lobelia-blue. F. long and drooping, white bordered blue. Style arms bright blue.

MAORI KING. Coloring very brilliant. S. rich golden yellow. F. velvety crimson margined gold.

Intermediate Iris

These are between the dwarfs and tall bearded in both time of bloom and in height.

ETTA. Very large flower with all divisions very long and broad. S. pale lemon-yellow. F. deeper shade of lemon-yellow, washed with gold at base.

WALHALLA. S. light lavender. F. wine-red.

Dwarf Bearded Iris

These sorts are useful for edging and for planting in front of taller varieties. They flower through April and May—the earliest beginning the end of March.

BALCENG BLUE BEARD. S. white flaked pale blue. F. sulphur purple.

NUDICAULIS. S. violet. F. purple black.

Siberian Iris

SIBIRICA ORIENTALIS. Flowers of brilliant blue. Small inner petals long and narrow, curving together at apex.

SNOW QUEEN. Structure similar to *Orientalis*, but all divisions white.

INDEX

The index is a time-saver. Both salesmen and patrons will find it so. We have also included below a list of the Departments into which this catalog is divided. It will be helpful, too. The complete

index which follows Departments includes both the botanical and common names of all the deciduous and evergreen trees and all ornamental stock that we are growing and have to offer.

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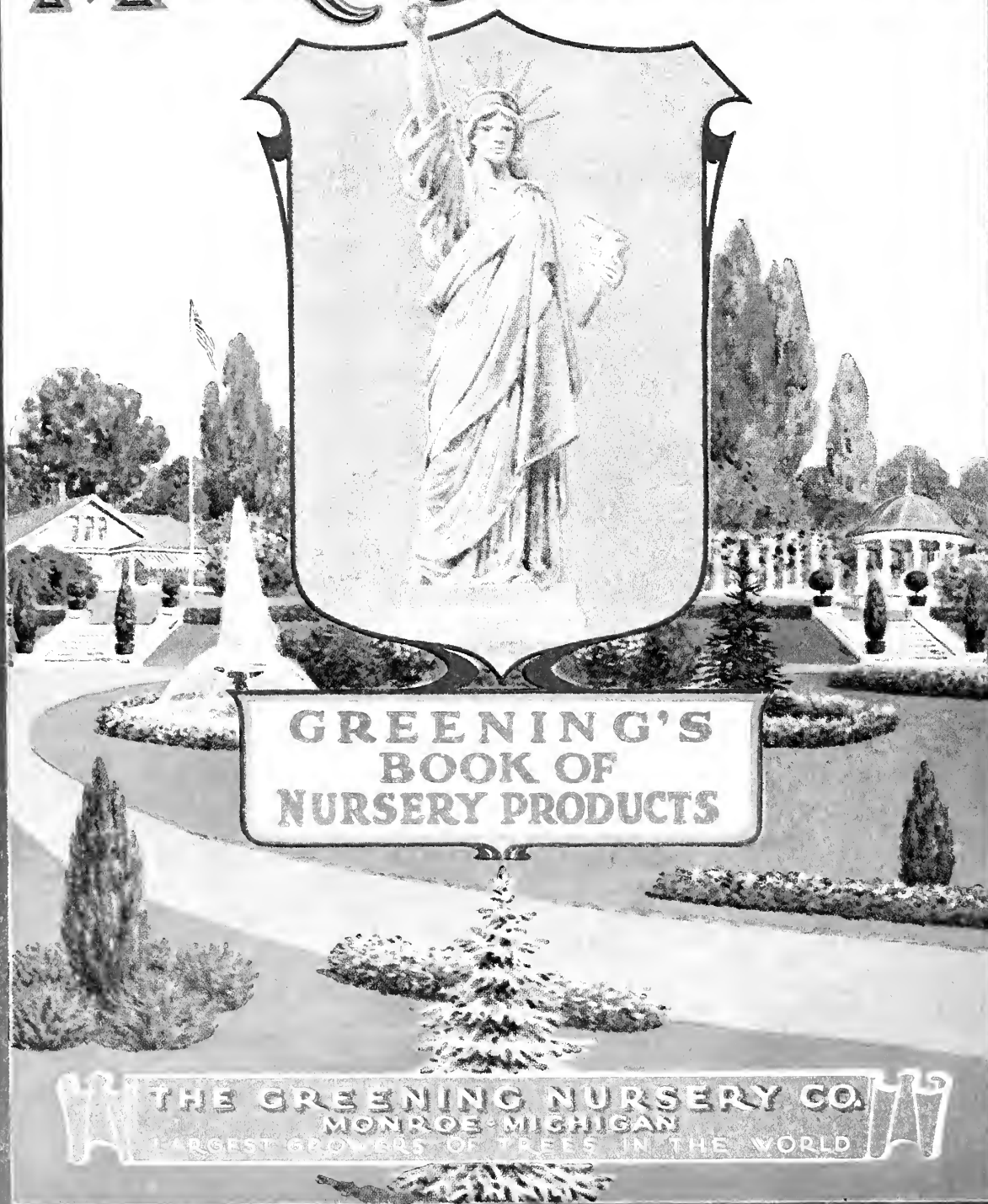
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AMUR RIVER PRIVET HEDGING



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